

JAPANESE AND RUSSIA.

State of War Recognised.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 3.

The Morning Post correspondent at Reval says that the Soviet has ordered the arrest of all Japanese resident in Russia, except Communists. This step is regarded as the formal recognition of the existence of a state of war between Japan and Russia.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Trade Relations Turned Down.

London, July 3.

The Morning Post states that France has emphatically declined the renewed proposals of M. Krasin to resume trade relations with Russia, and has stated that there is no reason to modify her attitude, despite Krasin's declaration that his Government is considering further modifications in their Communist policy.

BIG GLASGOW FIRE.

Quarter of a Million Damage.

London, July 3.

An enormous fire broke out in Argyll Street, Glasgow. The damage is estimated at a quarter of a million. Two firemen were killed.

(Other Early and Special Telegrams on Pages 2 and 3.)

PAKHOI NOTES.

News of the Fighting.

A correspondent writing from Pakhoi, on June 29, says:—

Since my last notes on the 23rd one of the flying machines went out on its first flight. After being in the air about two minutes it crashed into a ground-nut field and was badly smashed. One of the airmen was picked up unconscious whilst the other was badly cut about the face and neck and several of his teeth were missing.

A seaplane took the air on the morning of the 27th inst. and flew direct inland to the place where the fighting is going on. Information coming to hand shows that the Kwangsi troops are making steady progress southward.

Many of the Chinese officials and their families have left this port by steamer and Chinese naval boats.

The Kwangsi troops are operating at a place named Cheung-hui only a few hours march from the city of Lim Chow. This city has been deserted. On the map this city is about sixteen miles north of Pakhoi.

Latest news is that the Kwangsi troops are being held back, but it may be that they do not intend to come further south. They have cleared the route leading to Nanning city in their province, and no doubt this was the object they had in view at the outset.

KWANGSI TROOPS VICTORIOUS.

July 1st.

Since my last notes on the 29th June, the situation in this territory has gone badly against the Kwangtung troops. About midnight on the 29th June a telegram was received in Pakhoi that the Kwangtung troops had been badly defeated, later news confirmed that they had been completely routed in the neighbourhood of a place named 'Cheung-hui', some 30 miles to the North of Pakhoi. At daylight on the 30th June wounded soldiers commenced to arrive here together with others in advanced stages of exhaustion. The three Chinese Generals in charge of the Kwangtung operations have also arrived here. Their names are Wong Ming-tong, Wong Tin-wun, and So Wa-lung.

A Chinese man-of-war arrived this morning with over one thousand troops on board. They find the situation here hopeless and are not landing. These troops appear to have come from Canton.

This town is in confusion pending the arrival of the Kwangsi troops. So far there is no sign of them coming here, the routes further north are more important than this part of Kwangtung.

All the defeated troops which have arrived here have gone about in junks, ready to leave in case the Kwangsi troops advance on the town. It is reported that 10 per cent of the Kwangtung

\$10,000 FINE.

Local Opium Case.

A fine of \$10,000, with the option of twelve months' imprisonment, was imposed on a Chinese sailor in Magistrate Orme's Court, this morning, for being in possession of 118 tools of prepared opium. A Chinese detective gave evidence to the effect that he saw a girl get out of a sampan and come ashore with two baskets on her shoulder. He stopped her and she said she would take him "to the man." When they reached the tram-lines they saw a Chinese whom the girl pointed out to the detective, saying "That is the man." The detective arrested him and took the pair back to the wharf, where he opened the baskets to examine them. He found a soldered tin which was subsequently found to contain opium. The girl told the detective that the man had promised her \$5 for carrying the baskets ashore.

Both the man and the girl appeared in the dock, but the latter was discharged and gave evidence against the other defendant, who was found guilty and meted out punishment as previously stated.

THE WAR IN KWANGTUNG.

Reports of Kwangsi Successes.

Our Canton correspondent writes regarding the fighting as follows:—

A report from Kowchow on the south west front states that several battalions of Cantonese troops have been mutilated, and have gone over to the opposite side with all their arms and ammunition. Another report states that Kowchow city has been lost and the Cantonese troops have retreated to Sui Kai district. An official report from Yanchow states that nine battalions of Cantonese troops in Yanchow have been mutilated and have joined the Kwangsi troops to attack Lim Sing city. A large force of reinforcements from Canton arrived in time to assist in the protection of the city. The Hopu district has been recaptured after a hot fight but Lingshan and Yanchow are still in the enemy's hands. The Cantonese commanders have dispatched a number of citizens to persuade the mutilated forces to come back to their own side.

A report from Commander Tang on the north front states three battalions of Yunnan troops have gone over to the enemy and joined hands to march down through Chi Hing and Yan Fa to attack Kookong. This city's position is very dangerous. Another report states that at Tang's division has suffered serious losses everywhere by the attacks of the enemy who are assisted by gangs of native bandits. A strong force of Kwangsi troops is advancing to attack Yintah district, several detachments of Ngai Pong-ping's division on the west river having already gone on their way to the north to reinforce the front there.

Reports from Wuchow state that Cantonese troops have captured Shum Kai and Shundo cities, and also several market towns, while Ngai Pong-ping's force has captured Tangshing district. Ngai has selected about 15 shallow draught gunboats to escort his troops along the banks of the river. It is said that Chan King-ming, on receiving the report that Kowchow has fallen, has decided to go to the south-west front himself and direct the fighting.

A rumour prevails that the Kwangsi military leaders have purposely allowed the Cantonese to advance on the central front, but have attacked on the right and left with their main forces. If the wing movement succeeds, the Cantonese movement will have to retreat automatically in order to avoid being cut off.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Local Celebrations.

To-day being the 14th anniversary of the day which witnessed the independence of the American Republic, the Stars and Stripes was hoisted in evidence in town, outside American business offices and other places. From the harbour the gay sight was witnessed of flags and bunting being flown from American merchant vessels and from the destroyer Rizal which has been in port for some days.

The celebrations took the form of a reception at the Hongkong Hotel at 4.30 this afternoon, the American Consul General, Mr. Gale, and Mrs. Gale receiving large numbers of the American community. Earlier in the day the members of the Consular body called on Mr. Gale at the offices of the American Consulate and tendered their congratulations. His Excellency the Governor was represented by the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn, who called at 12.15 p.m.

The occasion was not allowed to pass without indulgence in the pleasures of the national game of baseball. A match was arranged and played between two teams drawn from local American businessmen, the winning team side to meet a team from the destroyer Rizal.

Invitations have been issued for a dinner aboard the U.S. Shipping Board liner Golden State this evening.

THE SWASTIKA.

Hongkong's New Quarterly.

Hongkong's new literary quarterly made its first appearance on Saturday and we wish to extend to the producers of and the contributors to "The Swastika" our congratulations on the production. The aim of those who have collaborated in this venture is, in a place like Hongkong, high, and the Editor himself has to admit that there has been disappointment regarding the number of contributors. But the first issue is not of the nature to cause disappointment, for the quality of the work throughout is of high standard and can be taken as the promise of even better things to come.

Opening with a symposium on the status of Walt Whitman as a poet in which the rules of prosody and prose are discussed in crisp, entertaining style there are no fewer than thirty big quarto pages of reading matter. The very libretto, in imitation of Whitman's clever and full of that poet's own breath of realism—albeit it is difficult of digestion. "E.W.H." treats us to a good yarn and some verses, and "Keith West"—whose identity we more than suspect—proves to be the most prolific contributor with story, prose and poetry. The quality of his work throughout is distinctly high. "H.G.O." has a very amusing "Comedy of Errors" in verse, other contributors being A. Nicol Mac Alpine, E.D.S., M.K., F.J.B., and A. Alban Parker. The little book is well worth reading through from cover to cover, though one wishes it had not been quite so overloaded with poetry. To the majority of readers good prose is far more acceptable. And, in a spirit of helpfulness, might we suggest that the typefaces of the prose are a little too long for comfortable reading. If set to half that measure it would greatly improve the appearance and add to the readability.

As an initial effort there is little but praise to bestow, and "The Swastika" should be here for good.

It is now on sale at the book-shops for \$1.00.

PLAGUE AT THE GAOL.

Death of a Prisoner.

During the course of the last week there were four deaths among the prisoners in Victoria Gaol from fatal diseases. Two of the deaths, we are informed, occurred from malaria, a third from another disease, whilst a fourth that has occasioned no little alarm, to the prison authorities, resulted from plague. The victim was conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital and died there yesterday. At a post mortem examination made by the Superintendent (Dr. W. A. B. Moore) it was discovered that the cause of death was plague. The effects of the prisoners and the gaol premises were yesterday subjected to a rigid fumigation in addition to other measures for the prevention of infection.

The usual coroner's inquiry into the death of the deceased was held at the Magistracy this afternoon by the Coroner, Mr. G. N. Orme.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

July 3rd, 4.50 p.m.
Typhoon or cyclone East of Luzon; less than 300 miles distant, moving W. or W.N.W.
July 3rd, 7.58 p.m.
Typhoon Long, 125° Lat. 15° moving west.
July 4th, 12.50 p.m.
Typhoon in about 123 degrees Long E. and 15 degrees Lat N. moving West.

GOLF.

The Bogey Pool Competition played over Happy Valley Course during June was won by R. K. Valentine (10) who returned a card of 1 up. 44 cards were taken out.

The following handicaps have been fixed:—

E. J. R. Mitchell	4
Lieut. H. R. Gilbert, R. N.	8
Capt. H. E. Murray	9
D. W. Trauman	12
Major R. Lloyd	12
Major A. W. Timmis	18

TARZAN OF THE FLOWERS.

Climbing Carnation of Passionate Red.

Tarzan was exhibited in a cage at the Royal Horticultural Show in Chelsea recently.

The captive, however, was not the apeman, but a beautiful newcomer in the flower world, a carnation of passionate red, presumably called Tarzan in recognition of its climbing propensities. Tarzan was not the only prisoner. He was one of a happy family of flowers, so precious that they could only be shown behind bars and wire netting, stoutly padlocked and guarded by a keeper.

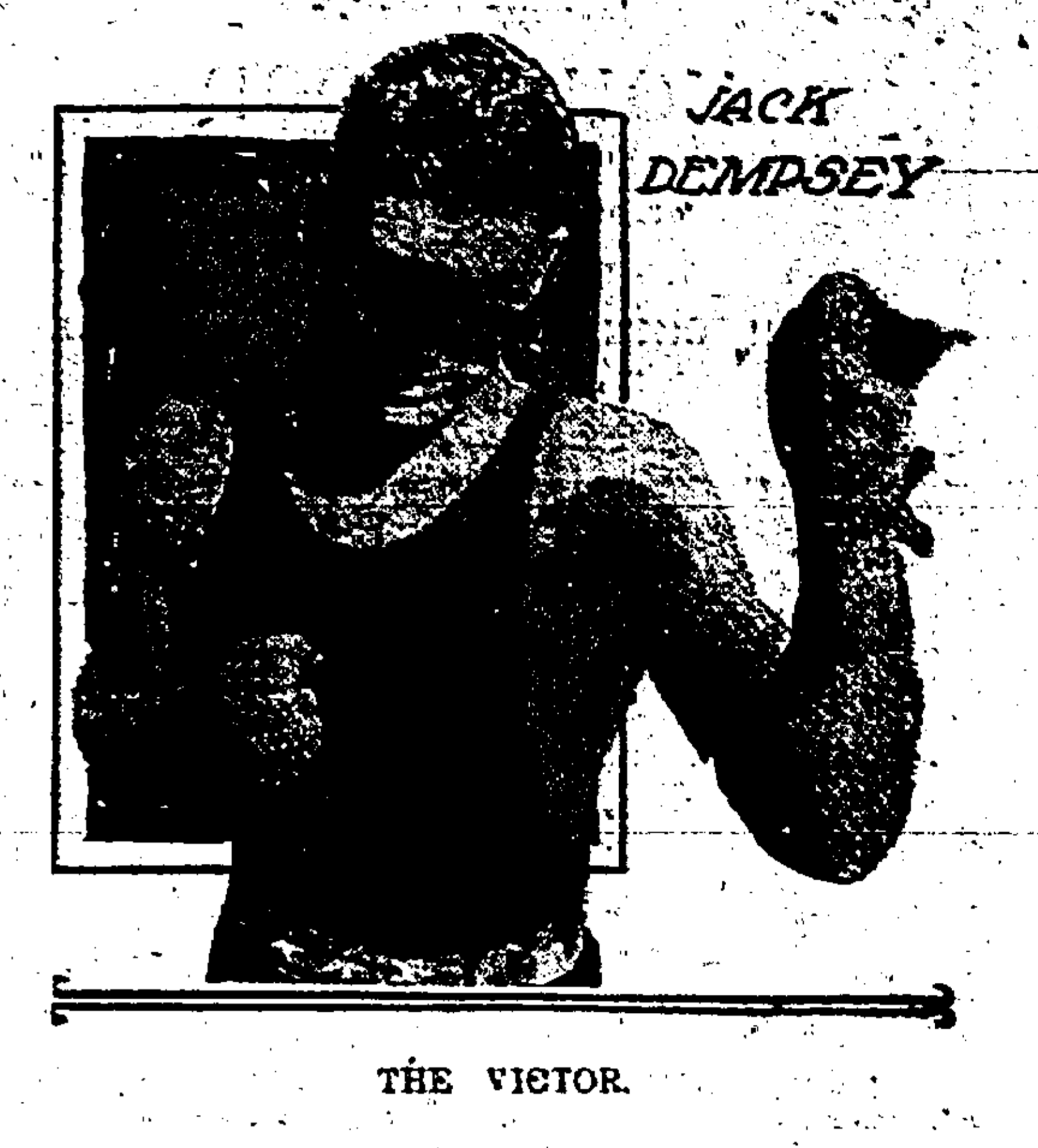
These imprisoned blossoms were the very latest products of floral eugenics.

Two were orchids, with smoky-tinted wings, and of untold worth; one was a lupin, rising in a graceful front of pearl pink; while another was a carnation of rather grotesque hue, its pink petals being blotched with a hectic purple.

The show tents were a dazzling spectacle in their clash of heightened colour—when the King and Queen, accompanied by the Duke of York and Princess Mary, visited the grounds of the Chelsea Hospital yesterday. The Royal party expressed great delight.

Queen Mary lingered admiringly over a beautifully veined Salpiglossum of blue and gold, and said that it was one of her favourites.

Exhibitors attribute the beauty of this year's show in part to the absence of smoke in the atmosphere. The chemicals of smoke fumes are very injurious to plants, and not doubt the perfection of many of the exhibits is due to our smokeless skies.



THE VICTOR.



Where the kick came from. Photograph of Jack Dempsey showing his tremendous muscle development.

VAGRANT SEAMEN.

Three Naval Men Charged.

James Magge, Robert Rose and John J. Turton unemployed seamen, were charged this afternoon in Mr. R. E. Lindell's court with vagrancy.

The prosecuting sergeant said they belonged to the H.M.S. Carlisle which they deserted on Shanghai. They went to Manila on the Golden State and were sent down here this morning by the Manila authorities.

The defendants admitted the offence, but said that H.M.S. Carlisle would not take them on when they went back.

The Police Sergeant said the Naval authorities here stated that they knew nothing about these men. The defendants mentioned that the Carlisle would not recognise them.

The Magistrate: Has this question been referred to the Carlisle?—I was told to take them to the Tamar, but the Tamar would not receive them.

If these men are Naval men they should not come before the Civil authorities. Has the C.S.F. communicated with the Naval authorities?—The C.S.F. has written a letter.

The Magistrate remarked that the matter should be referred to the senior Naval officer before he heard the present charge. He accordingly remanded the men in Police custody until to-morrow.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The Sincere Coy. is showing a fine big diamond just now.—Page 3.

Lane, Crawford's set out prices including duty, and postage for which they undertake to send Home "Cumshaw" Blend Tea.—Page 3.

The J.C.J.L. advise consignees of the arrival in port of the a.s. Radja.—Page 5.

"All's Button" will be again shown on Thursday next at the Coronet.—Page 7.

An Eclectic Competition will be played over Happy Valley Course during July and August.—Page 4.

Feeling run down? See Anderson's Ad. on Page 7.

"The Choice" is the name of the play being staged by the Waring Company at the Theatre to-night.—Page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2s. 7 1/2d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.79; Temperature—83; Humidity—78.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day, 7.15 p.m.

NOTICE.

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**RENT RESTRICTION
BILL.****Criticisms by Chinese
Landlords.**

A meeting, presided over by the
 Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak and attended
 by a large number of prominent
 Chinese merchants, bankers and
 property owners, was held at the
 Chinese General Chamber of Com-
 merce on Saturday afternoon when
 the proposed Government Ordinance
 restricting landlords from unreasonably increasing rents and
 turning out tenants for the sake of
 gain was discussed. The proposed
 enactment having excited a storm
 of protest from big property
 owners.

Explaining the new Ordinance in
 detail, the Chairman said the
 Government measure would entail
 hardships on some landlords but
 did not affect those who monopolised
 the collecting of rents, if their
 contracts expired this year; in fact
 they had abundant opportunity
 to swell their coffers. Mr. Lau Chu-
 pak believed that the Government
 would soon appoint a small com-
 mittee to personally investigate
 house rents from tenants and
 should be asked to serve on that
 Committee. He would have to
 decline the appointment. He
 had been kept busy to the
 second in discharging his duty
 in connection with the framing
 of the Ordinance and he anticipated
 big queues at his office every
 morning to make complaints if he
 were to serve on the new com-
 mittee. This was not a healthy
 strain.

The Chairman read a letter
 sent the rent question from
 Mr. Lo Man-kai, the gist
 of which was (1) Landlords
 should not be entitled to increase
 rents until one year after taking
 possession, this should only apply
 to new landlords; (2) Landlords
 should not be allowed to raise rents
 except, say, after one or two years'
 tenancy, the increase not to exceed
 ten per cent of the rent; (3) Land-
 lords desirous of having their
 houses restored to them should
 furnish convincing proof that the
 houses in question will be occupied
 by themselves or by bona fide
 persons. The author of the letter
 believed the above suggestions, if
 adopted, would have the effect of
 checking speculation in property
 and the rents would automatically
 return to their normal figure.

Mr. Ho Kom Tong commented on
 the public spirit which inspired the
 Government to introduce the new
 Ordinance; but it seemed to him
 that two things, which were vital
 to the future prosperity of the
 Colony, had been overlooked, viz.
 the effect of the Ordinance on house
 building and the inevitable sequel
 of loss of business and Government
 revenue. He admitted that a
 needle could not be used by both
 ends; but the Ordinance could be
 modified in a manner which would
 relieve the injustice to landlords.
 If house owners were required to
 secure new houses for their tenants
 when they wanted them to move,
 what provision was there for land-
 lords to detain moving tenants until
 they found new tenants? The
 Chinese representatives on the
 Legislative Council should make
 representations to the Governor to
 sanction the return of houses to
 landlords, subject to the fulfilment
 of the conditions mentioned in the
 Ordinance, after four months'
 notice had expired in the case of
 shop premises, and after the ex-
 piration of two months' notice in
 the case of dwellings. Under the
 Ordinance landlords would un-
 doubtedly experience untold diffi-
 culties with capricious tenants even
 if they found them new quarters.
 They might say that an apparently
 good house lacked ventilation and
 what not. The above proposals,
 said the speaker, gave full op-
 portunity to moving-out tenants to
 find new premises. The Govern-
 ment must consider the lean years
 of landlords and how much the
 present thriving condition of the
 Colony was due to them. About
 ten years ago there were two
 hundred unoccupied houses and
 means were devised by landlords,
 including big street processions, to
 popularise Hongkong and they
 succeeded. Unreasonable increas-
 ing of rent and speculation there
 certainly were; but there were also
 good, sympathetic landlords. In
 his opinion the scale of justice
 should be properly adjusted. He
 thought the fixing of a period of,
 say, one year before house owners
 could raise rents and the forbidding
 of increases to exceed five or ten
 per cent, would materially assist in
 exterminating speculation because
 if what he had mentioned was
 done by the Government, specu-
 lators would have no earthly chance
 to raise rents immediately after
 buying a house, on which they
 depended so much for their
 fortunes.

(Continued on Page 3.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.**WORLD'S HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.****Dempsey Retains His Title.**

New York, July 2.
 Dempsey knocked out Carpentier in the fourth round.
 The principals entered the ring at 2.55. Both were loudly
 applauded by a vast concourse of spectators. Carpentier waved
 his hand, smiling broadly and slapped Dempsey on the back. The
 official weights announced were: Dempsey 183 pounds, Carpentier
 172 pounds. The fight began at 3.18.
 Carpentier opened with a left lead, then came a clinch. In the
 consequent in-fighting Dempsey battered Carpentier unmercifully
 to the ropes. This was Dempsey's round.
 In the second round Dempsey drove Carpentier around the ring.
 Carpentier stopped short and drove his right to the jaw. Demp-
 sey jabbed his opponent and then the Frenchman rained rights
 to the head. Carpentier's left eye was badly cut. Dempsey missed
 with two terrific swings.
 In the third round Dempsey was still aggressive but Carpen-
 tier neatly ducked avoiding several hard blows. Carpentier
 landed a hard right. Dempsey sent most of his blows to the body.
 The men exchanged several hard rights and lefts. In in-fighting
 Dempsey battered his opponent's body. Dempsey upper-cutted
 just as the bell went.

Dempsey kept landing blows on the body and also sent in a
 left upper-cut which made his opponent groggy. He then floored
 the Frenchman with a right to the jaw. Carpentier rose but
 Dempsey, with a short right to the body, sent him down for the
 full count. The fourth round lasted 76 seconds.
 Dempsey had all the better of the fight throughout, battering
 Carpentier unmercifully and several times sending him to the
 ropes. Indeed had the bell not gone at the right moment the
 challenger would have been knocked out in the third round. Car-
 pentier finished flat on his face and motionless with his legs and
 arms outstretched.

Manhasset, July 3.
 Carpentier's performance appears more favourable in the
 light of the account of the announcement of the Frenchman's
 trainer that Carpentier broke his wrist in two places when he
 smashed Dempsey's jaw in the second round. Three physicians
 are now attending him.

Jersey City, July 3.
 Ninety thousand people, including many women, were present
 at the fight. The receipts were \$1,600,000. Carpentier was con-
 sidered personified as he entered the ring and took the offensive im-
 mediately. His snappy work with both hands made Dempsey
 seem comparatively slow. Dempsey finding rights were not reach-
 ing the mark, owing to the Frenchman's clever ducking, started
 body punishment which finally wore down Carpentier to a con-
 dition which made it easy for Dempsey to administer the coup de
 grace. A heavy right to the neck and a left to the stomach early
 in the fourth round made Carpentier fall forward. He remained
 on all fours, seemingly in dire distress, but rose on the count of nine.

Dempsey, who was leaning on the ropes with an expressionless
 face, darted forward and disdaining the Frenchman's blows drove
 a right with all his might to the heart. It was a fearful blow and
 Carpentier crashed down but did not lose consciousness. He
 tried to rise and clawing at the canvas got almost to his knees,
 his legs working spasmodically, his eyes wide open, while he
 gasped for air and gazed appealingly at Deschamps who, wild-eyed,
 stood in the corner watching the referee counting out his boy.
 Carpentier at the count of eight made a superhuman effort to rise
 but vainly, and he fell forward on his face beaten. Dempsey as-
 sisted him to rise and dragged him to his corner where he revived
 a few seconds later. The spectators stood on the seats wildly
 shouting and cheering.

The doctor who examined Carpentier after the fight said that
 the Frenchman's right thumb was broken in two places and his
 wrist sprained. Dempsey, who was quite unmarked and in hap-
 piest mood declared "Carpentier is a good game fellow but I think I
 got it all over him. I do not remember once being hit hard
 enough even to shake me." Carpentier took his defeat gamely,
 warmly praised Dempsey and said he had staked all on a win in
 the second round. He hit Dempsey hard but could not drop him.
 He tried again in the third round but the right to the neck seemed to
 daze him.

Dempsey was the winner in the fourth round by a knockout.
 The knock-out blow was a short hard right to the chin follow-
 ing a left to the body and a right to the chin which sent Carpentier
 down for nine. The Frenchman rose and Dempsey, who was
 grimly waiting, crashed to the chin. Dempsey stood over the
 fallen Frenchman and waited for the count out. Then he tenderly
 lifted and carried the bleeding Carpentier to his corner. Carpen-
 tier was unmercifully beaten. A cut under the eye opened
 and he was badly battered on the face and head with a rain of
 rights and lefts. He fought back gamely but was outclassed.
 Dempsey was the aggressor driving Carpentier to the corner con-
 tinually.

Both men were in supreme condition.
 Dempsey wore white trunks and an American flagged belt
 while Carpentier wore the tricolour.

There were tremendous crowds both inside and outside the
 arena.

The attendance was over 90,000. The receipts were \$1,600,000.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

Geneva, July 2.
 The International Conference on the White Slave traffic has
 referred to committee a motion by the British delegate urging the
 Council of the League to appoint a permanent international com-
 mittee to advise the Council on white slave matters.

SHIPYARD CONCESSION DECLARED LAPSED.

Buenos Ayres, July 3.
 A decree has been issued, declaring the concession granted to
 Messrs. Vickers and Maxim to construct a shipyard at La Plata to
 have lapsed.

IRISH PEACE RUMOURS.

London, July 3.
 Peace rumours are being circulated in Dublin as the result
 of a reported secret visit of General Smuts.

THE DAVIS CUP.

London, July 3.
 The British Isles Davis Cup team will be E. G. Lowe, Turn-
 bull Cecil Campbell and Woosnam, the last named as captain.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.**ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.**

London, July 2.
 The proposal to extend the Anglo-Japanese Alliance for three
 months, during which time the question of subsequent renewal
 will be discussed by the Empire statesmen and their peoples, was
 referred to Tokio. Reuter learns that the view is now held that
 the Alliance continues in force for a year after 13th July, its tenth
 anniversary. It is recalled that Britain and Japan last July jointly
 intimated to the Secretariat of the League of Nations that the
 Alliance in the event of renewal would be altered in conformity with
 the Covenant of the League. This intimation is not now regarded
 as a denunciation of the Treaty and therefore the proposed exten-
 sion of the Alliance until October is unnecessary.

The misapprehensions regarding the present position of the
 Anglo-Japanese Alliance have been cleared up by Reuter who is in-
 formed that the Anglo-Japanese note sent to the League of Nations
 last July was regarded by the Law Officers of the Crown, but
 not by Lord Curzon, as constituting a denunciation of the Treaty
 which would accordingly expire on 13th July, hence the proposal
 to extend its operation for three months to allow of discussions
 regarding the future. Japan at the time dissented from the view
 of the British Law Officers and the Dominions were perfectly
 cognisant of the position which continued till a day or two ago
 when the Lord Chancellor reversed the decision. The question of
 extension for three months is therefore dropped as the Treaty, even
 if denounced from 13th July, automatically continues for another

year.
 The Westminster Gazette says the sudden discovery by the
 Government's legal advisers that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty does
 not require renewal may not make much difference to the actual
 future policy of the Empire but it clearly greatly alters the im-
 mediate issue before the Imperial Conference and the Government
 should have been quite clear about the legal position of the Treaty
 long before the Conference met.

London, July 3.
 The Observer welcomes the prolongation of the Anglo-Japanese
 Treaty as affording a valuable respite necessary to mature con-
 sideration and simultaneously warns against procrastination and
 evasion of issues which must be faced. It recommends the adop-
 tion of a new pact, including the United States, failing which the
 newspaper opines that the renunciation of the Alliance, which is
 the most valuable bridge between East and West, is fraught with
 the gravest dangers for the internal unity of the Empire and the
 peace of the world.

The Sunday Times also advocates profiting by the opportunity
 in order to explore the possibility of connecting the Treaty with
 a projected Anglo-Japanese-American disarmament conference. The
 Sunday Times sums up the arguments for and against renewal. In
 the former case it mentions the possibility of subsequent strained
 Japanese-American relations, while the principal reason in favour
 is the natural desire not to break with an old friend, coupled with
 the feeling that as an ally of Japan, Britain might be able to exer-
 cise influence over her policy notably in China.

Profound secrecy is maintained regarding the discussions on
 the Anglo-Japanese Alliance at the Imperial Conference. Apart
 from the Reuter announcement that the Alliance is regarded as
 automatically renewed for a year, the only information vouchsafed
 is that there are no developments to report and that the account
 of the proceedings published in certain newspapers is partial and
 therefore misleading. It is pointed out that proposals for an
 international agreement as regards the Pacific embody no new idea
 and are not the suggestion of any particular person. No approaches
 thereanent have hitherto been made to the United States or Japan
 and the suggestion has hitherto not assumed concrete form. No
 fewer than seven British Cabinet Ministers attended yesterday's
 Conference, namely Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. E. S. Montagu, Mr. A. J.
 Balfour, Lord Curzon, Lord Lee, Sir L. Worthington-Evans and Capt.
 F. E. Guest but Mr. Churchill was absent while another Canadian
 Minister was present, namely Mr. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine,
 who only arrived on the 28th ult. The presence of the Ministers
 of War and Air was due to the fact that the question of Empire
 defence was on the agenda but discussions on the Anglo-Japanese
 Alliance occupied most of the day.

EXPORT CREDITS SCHEME.

London, July 2.
 The fact that the resolutions passed at the Congress of Interna-
 tional Chambers of Commerce included one supporting the Ter-
 Meulen export credits scheme is regarded as most important by
 those interested in the international credits movement as the
 success of the scheme depends on the support of businessmen of
 all nations. The prospects of France and Italy, both large ex-
 porting countries, participating in the scheme are now regarded
 as hopeful while American approval is a good augury.

END OF COAL STRIKE.

London, July 2.
 The emergency regulations, necessitated by the coal dispute have
 expired and the restrictions on the movement and consumption of
 coal have ended. Dispersal of the Defence Force formed in April
 commenced to-day.

U.S. AND GERMANY.

Washington, July 2.
 A spirited debate preceded the vote on the resolution ending
 the state of war. Senator Brandegee, replying to a question,
 opined that the result would be the withdrawal of American troops
 from Germany. It was not the intention of the Republicans to
 have a treaty of peace with Germany but a treaty of commerce.

Raritan, New Jersey, July 3.
 President Harding has signed the Congress resolution, thus
 ending the state of war with Germany and Austria.

EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

Alexandria, July 1.
 An official delegation to England to discuss the future status
 of Egypt with the British Cabinet has sailed aboard the S.S. Waver-
 1800. Eighteen hundred attended a farewell reception in honour of the
 delegation. There were no disturbances in the town.

(Continued on page 3.)

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2.)

WORLD'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Wimbledon, July 2.

In the World's Lawn Tennis Championships Singles, in the challenge round Tilden of America beat Norton of South Africa 4-6, 6-1, 6-0, 7-5.

There was a record crowd for Wimbledon. North began in wonderful fashion, winning the first two sets, but thereafter his play deteriorated. He made many mistakes and when at the critical stage had splendid opportunities of winning. Norton in the opening sets made many forceful and accurate strokes and volleyed brilliantly, and with Tilden frequently double-faulting Norton seized all the chances. Thereafter the South Africa fell away inexplicably. Tilden, although not playing his best, monopolized the court to make the match two sets all. The strain of the test was obviously too much for Norton who was more than once within a stroke of victory but made mistakes after mistake allowing his opponent to snatch a somewhat fortunate victory.

In the final of the Mens' Doubles, Lycett and Woosnam beat Gordon and A. H. Lowe 6-3, 6-0, 7-5.

In the Mixed Doubles, Lycett and Miss Ryan beat Woosnam and Miss Hawkins by two sets to nil.

In the Ladies' Doubles, Mlle. Lenglen and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Beamish and Mrs. Peacock by two sets to nil.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

London, July 2.

The third test match between England and Australia opened at Leeds. Mead and Hallows (England) and Mayne, Collins, Oldfield and Pyder (Australia) were omitted. The weather was glorious, and there was an attendance of 21,000, the wicket being in perfect condition. With the Australians total at 50, Tennyson, fielding at cover point badly split his finger necessitating several stitches being placed in. His further participation in the game is doubtful. Douglas assumed the captaincy. The Englishmen's fielding was good and the bowling changes frequent. The Australians batted for 200 minutes.

Scores:—
Australia: Bardsley, c. Woolley b Douglas, 6; Andrews, c. Woolley b Douglas, 19; Fellow, c. Hearne b Woolley, 52; Macartney, lb.w. Parkin, 115; Taylor, c. Douglas b Jupp, 50; Gregory, b Parkin, 1; Armstrong, b Douglas, 77; Hendry, b Parkin, 0; Carter, b Jupp, 34; McDonald, not out, 21; Mailey, b Parkin, 6; Extras, 26; Total 409.

Bowling analysis: Douglas, 3 wickets for 80 runs; White, none for 70; Parkin, four for 106; Hearne, none for 21; Jupp, two for 7; Woolley, one for 34.

England: Hardinge, 11; Woolley, b Gregory, 0; Hearne, b McDonald, 7; Ducat, 3; Extra, 1; Total for three wickets, 22.

[It will be noticed that the Australian individual scores aggregate 407 not out 409, as given in the telegram. In England's innings the third "victim" is not given.]

HENLEY REGATTA RESULTS.

London, July 3.

In the Henley Finals for the Thames Challenge Cup, Christiania, Norway beat Corpus Christi College, Oxford, by one length in 4 mins. 32 secs. For the Grand Challenge Cup, Magdalen College, Oxford, beat Jesus College, Cambridge by one length in 4 mins. 44 secs. For the Wyfold Cup, Jesus College, Cambridge, beat the Royal Chester Sculling Club easily by 66 secs. The Diamonds Sculls was won by Eyken, of Delft University, Holland, who beat Beresford of the Thames Sculling Club by 1½ lengths in 5 mins 6 secs. The Ladies' Challenge Plate was won by Eton College who beat Lady Margaret College in 4 mins. 29 secs., and the Silver Goblets by Jesus College who beat Christ Church, Oxford. For the Stewards Cup, Magdalen College beat Leander easily by three lengths in 4 mins. 53 secs., whilst the Visitors' Cup was carried off by Lincoln who beat Magdalen College, Oxford.

CILICIA AND SYRIA.

Paris, July 2.

The papers advocate an agreement with the Turkish Angora Government regarding Cilicia and Syria. Same Bey, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Angora Government, is expected in Paris to-day.—Vale.

ISLAMIC INSTITUTE FOR PARIS.

Paris, July 2.

Senator Herriot, Mayor of Lyons and a former Cabinet Minister, is heading a committee for organizing an Islamic Institute in Paris.—Vale.

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE.

Paris, July 2.

The Japanese Crown Prince had luncheon with the King of Spain who is now in Paris.—Vale.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

Singapore, July 2.
The Banque Industrielle de Chine, on instructions from Paris, has suspended payment pending the decision of the Paris Courts on the Head Office's application for a moratorium as provided by the French law. Full information is not yet available, but it is stated the suspension is not due to the position at the Singapore branch. Crowds gathered around the office reading the notices in English and Chinese.

Shanghai, July 3.
The Shanghai branch of the

Banque Industrielle de Chine has closed pending a settlement. Notes are not honoured.

SHANGHAI RICE SITUATION.

Shanghai, July 3.

There have been no developments in the rice situation. A general strike is not anticipated. In French town the shops are closing to-day and the Chinese shops are closing on Tuesday.

JULY 4th AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, July 3.

The Chinese will fly flags tomorrow (July 4th). The American community has planned elaborate celebrations.

RENT RESTRICTION BILL.

(Continued from Page 2.)

An instance of speculation Mr. Ho Kom-tong said a man had been trying hard to buy one of his houses very much above the purchase price, \$55,000. He agreed to sell it for \$95,000, of which he intended to allot \$5,000 to the tenant, a watchmaker, as compensation. The transaction was not carried through, however, but he was warmly complimented by the watchmaker, who said he was a true specimen of a kind-hearted landlord. (Applause and laughter.)

The Chairman agreed with Mr. Ho Kom-tong on the difficulty besetting the landlord as to the matter of finding new quarters for moving-out tenants.

Mr. M. N. Lo supported Mr. Ho Kom-tong's submission that the new Ordinance was too severe for landlords. He could not understand why the Government should have given preference to December 31st, 1920, on which date the standard rent was to be fixed, instead of June 30th this year. The latter date would be more reasonable. The stamp duties paid in property transactions since the beginning of the year would amount to a considerable sum, and to those who had paid the money, particularly just before the last Council meeting, the rent Ordinance would cause great hardship. The new Ordinance would not conduce to increase the prestige of the Colony; it would discourage house building, for what was there to prevent the Government from formulating another such Ordinance after another two years when more houses would have been built? The clause that new houses would not be affected by the restriction, was, therefore, insufficient to stimulate would-be house builders. True the new law was drafted from the law in England, but in the United Kingdom the law was made under entirely different circumstances. In England the Government had to protect the wives and children of those who took part in the great war.

If the Government really had the interest of the people at heart, said Mr. Chan Harr, why did it not reduce the upset price of the Old Post Office site to prospective buyers so that houses could be built thereon as soon as possible to relieve the housing problem? It is hard and fast law was instituted against landlords against raising rents what was there to ensure that the principal tenant of a house would not exact exorbitant rents from fellow tenants? Mr. Chan suggested that a committee be formed to discuss the new Ordinance, and to submit the views of both landlords and tenant to the Chairman and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

Mr. Wong Kwong-tin disagreed with the previous speakers and said the Government's attitude was what it should be. He supported the idea of forming a committee to go into the matter. Mr. Ma Ying-piu also spoke, opposing the new law. If the Government was in sympathy with the hard ships of the poor why should the price of opium and the duties of tobacco and liquor be increased so much because most of those addicted to the habits of opium etc., were poor people?

The Chairman said the question of opium, liquor and tobacco was more or less of an individual character because nobody would prosecute a tenant and those who did not smoke but the rent question was a general matter. He recognized the importance of the new law, which, he said, could not be influenced by feelings towards one side. It was expected of him to recommend the withdrawal of the law, he would hasten to tell the meeting that that could not be done. What was desired, he believed, was to have the law adjusted in such a way that landlords would not be excessively prejudiced.

The Chairman then nominated seven gentlemen to serve on the committee.

Attention was drawn by Mr. Lau Chiu-pak to the proposed amendments to the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance which would be read a second time on July 14th. They were more important than the rent question, especially the part relating to back lanes. The Architects' Association were not the least of those concerned and they had applied for postponement of the second reading of the Ordinance, which, as stated above, takes place on the 14th. The Chairman urged the meeting to prepare their views and write to him.

The meeting then adjourned.

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"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

MOVING A CITY.

Huge Project in Idaho.

Removal of the entire town of American Falls, Idaho, with its population of 2,000, two or three miles to a new site higher than its present location, is to be attempted within a few months by engineers working on a huge irrigation project.

Waters of the Snake River, on which American Falls is located, are to be dammed, according to present plans, and will be used to reclaim some 300,000 or more acres of arid land now given over to the sage brush.

Engineers say the project is one of the largest ever attempted. The big dam itself will have an abutment of one mile in length, will be 60 feet high and will have a base sufficiently strong to stand an additional 30 feet should it ever be deemed necessary to add to its height.

The big reservoir to be filled by the waters backing up from the dam will cover 76 square miles and will have an impound of 3,000,000 square feet. Its waters will extend from American Falls to Blackfoot, a distance of about 20 miles. The reservoir will have a shore line of nearly 100 miles and at its widest point it will be four miles across and in places 90 deep.

Besides moving the town of American Falls, it will be necessary to tear up the Oregon Short Line railroad and move it to higher bench land. A railroad bridge will be razed and a new one constructed farther up the Snake River. The Idaho Power Company's plant furnishing light and power to the southeastern section of the state will be removed.

The dam site has been surveyed and preliminary work in the form of drilling for a solid rock foundation has been started.

THE WAR IN IRELAND.

THE DUBLIN INTERVIEW.

"What has caused the change in the attitude of the majority? The opposition of Ulster is one of the most important factors in bringing about the change. A united Ireland is more in the eyes of the majority of our leaders than a Republican Ireland, and to obtain unity they would make many sacrifices. The interview between De Valera and Sir James Craig convinced the former that the one hope of winning Ulster over lies in the majority in the other parts of Ireland making it clear that there is nothing in their arms compatible with Ireland as a loyal and contented part of the British Empire. He has given strong expression to his views on this point to his fellow-leaders since his meeting with Sir James Craig and he has won their assent to the principle that a United Ireland should be preferred to a Republican Ireland."

"Another factor operating in a lesser degree is the realization that the winning of a republic involves a longer struggle and greater sacrifices than the Irish people are willing to make or the country afford. It is now largely a matter of satisfying the majority of Dail Eirean that the measure of self-government that the British Government is ready to concede to any section of the British Empire. It is an important step in this direction that De Valera is personally satisfied that Britain would be willing to pay a generous price for peace, and is now trying to induce his followers to assent to a settlement plan that promises to satisfy the conditions imposed by those who have discussed the matter from the British and Irish points of view."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Oswald Lyon, A.L.C.M., L.L.C.M. (London) gives Violin tuition. Apply box 577 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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HAPPY VALLEY COURSE.

Eclectic Competition to be played over above Course during July and August for Cup presented by a Member of the Club. Conditions.—18 Holes. Half handicap allowed. Any number of cards may be taken out. Entrance Fee 10 cents each card.

J. B. ROSS.
Hon. Secretary.

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The Public is hereby notified that after Sunday, the 3rd July, the 8.35 train from Kowloon on Sundays and Public Holidays will be discontinued until further notice.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon, 30th June, 1921.

THE WAR IN IRELAND.

German Machine-Gun Captured.

SIX BRIDGES BLOWN UP. A Londonderry message says six bridges on the main roads in Inishowen district have been blown up and roads trenced.

A mixed party of troops and R.I.C. encountered a body of armed rebels at Turbid. A short engagement ensued, ending in the captured of three armed rebels, two of whom were wounded.

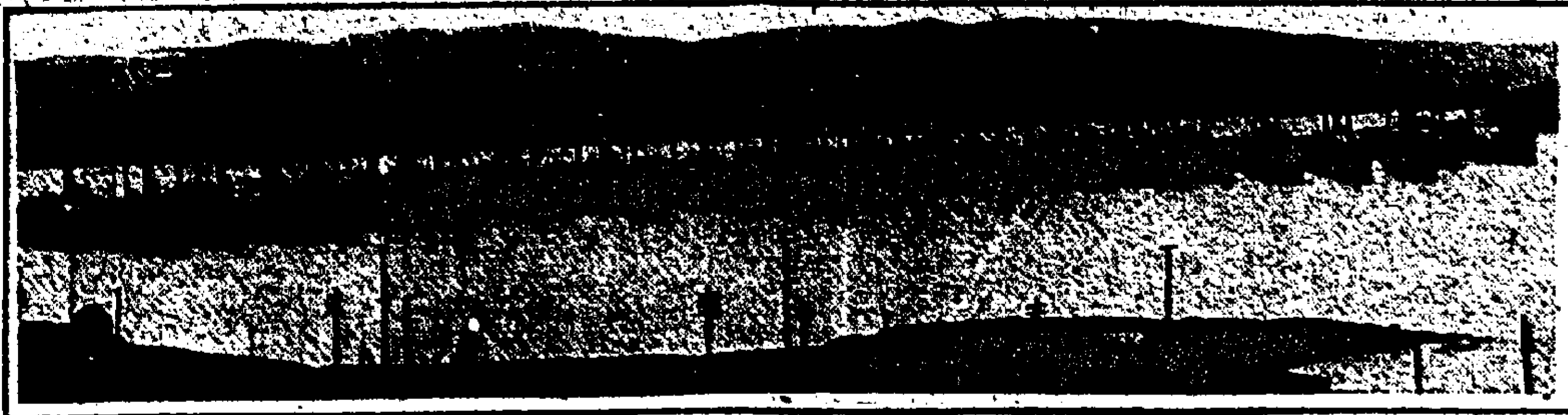
FOUR RAILWAY WAGGONS BURNED.

The Belfast to Newry goods train was held up near Newry by 100 or more men. Four waggons were completely burned with their contents.

ARMOURD CAR CAPTURED.

While an armed car was drawn up at Dublin Corporation abattoir to take meat supplies to the troops it was suddenly surrounded by armed men and all approaches to the scene were held up. A fierce fight followed between the military and attackers, and many shots were exchanged. The attackers apparently seized the armoured car for an attempt to rescue prisoners at Mountjoy, for the car was seen there, and afterwards disappeared. The casualties are unknown.

A later Dublin message states that one soldier was killed and another seriously wounded. A little later firing was heard in the prison grounds, and immediately the car emerged and was driven off, its machine guns replying to the fire of the prison guard.



AMERICA'S IDLE MERCHANT FLEET.

Tonnage Valued at \$65,000,000 Reposing at One Place.

Thirty-four Shipping Board vessels, valued at \$65,000,000 were lying idle last month in the mud two miles west of Benicia, California.

These 34 ships are steam-freighters and tankers, contracted for by the United States during the war. They range from 880 to 11,000 tons, and are manned by 105 officers and men at an average cost approximating \$15,000 a month.

For six months they have lain there. Almost weekly additional ships are added to swell the total of this tie-up fleet.

Occasionally a vessel is chartered, takes aboard her crew and cargo, puts to sea on her voyage, and upon completion of her charter, returns to her mud-flat anchorage.

TWELVE ARE NEW. Twelve of these freighters are new ships, never having made a voyage, except from the contract-plant to the present anchorage. The others have made a few trips, during and since the war.

And the reason, declares Mr. Harold H. Eby, division manager of the Shipping Board, is simply "stagnated shipping conditions." Except in one or two instances, these 34 vessels are in excellent condition; most of them could put to sea at 36 hours' notice.

The engineer's department keeps busy day after day, at work preserving the engines, removing, repairing and greasing the parts.

Daily the engines are turned over by hand to prevent "freezing," rusting or clogging.

Full inspection is made daily, and fire drills are held weekly. A mile and a half of fire hose stretches from one end of this line of ships to the other.

Gangplanks connect every ship. The routine day of the sea is observed, the 105 members of the crew being divided into regular watches. Telephones and electric lights have been installed, the current for lights being received from ashore.

IDLE FLEET GROWS. Occasionally a new ship is received from its builders. The Shipping Board, unable to charter it, sends it to this anchorage in Southampton Bay, to lie there indefinitely.

There still remain seven ships to be delivered on this coast to the Shipping Board; three are being built in Benicia one in Los Angeles, and three at the Kiangnan docks, Shanghai.

In July, 1918, a contract was let to a Chinese concern, the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, to build four vessels for the Shipping Board. One of these, the Mandarin, was delivered recently at San Francisco and another is under way.

Information was sought of Shipping Board officials as to the reason for the continued building and acceptance of ships, when hundreds are now lying idle on the Pacific, and the Atlantic and

Gulf coasts. The answer was: "There are certain instances when cancellation of contracts would have been more expensive than continuation of the building programme. This is exactly what happened where the present contracts were concerned."

CHEAPER TO BUILD. "Tons of steel and parts were in China when the armistice was signed, and it was evident that the cheaper way would be to complete the building of these ships. The same conditions prevailed in Los Angeles and at Benicia."

"It is regrettable that so many shipworkers were thrown out of work because of contract cancellation, but such a condition was and is unavoidable. The American people yelled for ships, ships, and still more ships, during the war, and when the war virtually ended they couldn't appreciate why it was necessary to complete, to a certain extent, outstanding contracts."

"There are those who howled when we continued to build and accept vessels; there are those who howled when we cancelled contracts."

"So far as the cancellation of contracts is concerned, it was absolutely necessary. While America needs—and needs badly—a mighty merchant marine, there are those who won't stand for spending money when cancellation of contracts is possible, regardless of the consequences to

the thousands of ship workers who might be thrown out of work."

Mr. Eby (division manager of the Shipping Board) in commenting on the tie-up fleet at Benicia, and the reason, said:

"Stagnated shipping conditions are wholly responsible. For a certainty, we can't send ships to sea without charters or cargoes, or without rhyme or reason."

OTHER COUNTRIES AFFECTED.

"While it is true that there is a large fleet tied up, the condition is unavoidable. Still, we are no worse off than other countries. Hundreds of English and Norwegian ships are tied up in the River Clyde. Japan has quite a fleet tied up, too. In fact, there isn't a country in the world but has felt the effect of the present stagnated condition of the shipping world."

"As often as we can charter a vessel we do so, and immediately send it to sea. The ships in Southampton Bay are maintained in readiness for sea service at 36 hours' notice, and, except in one or two instances, every ship there could be put to sea in that time."

"We are all hoping that shipping conditions will better soon, but whether they will or will not I cannot say. But in the meantime, the Shipping Board will continue to send its laid-up ships to Southampton Bay, and keep them there until they are needed, or allocated to private shipping concerns."

BIG FIGHT.

Capentier's Great Reception in America.

Georges Capentier, with his charming smile, accompanied by his resourceful manager-trainer, Francois Descamps, steamed into New York Bay, and disembarked from La Savois amid a demonstration which, for whole-hearted enthusiasm, recalled the unexampled reception which Americans gave the Prince of Wales.

It was my privilege, says a correspondent, to meet the French liner at sea and to present messages of greeting and goodwill. Capentier was pacing the promenade deck with Descamps, looking very fit and well in a trim serge suit, bowler hat, and Oxford shoes, three sizes smaller than those of Jack Dempsey, who is already two weeks ahead in his training for the great fight.

Yes, he was quite well and happy and confident, tanned somewhat by the sun, as I could see, and blown through and through by Atlantic breezes. Mal de mer? Well, just a trifle, but not enough to interfere with a single meal.

Capentier was much surprised and delighted with the architect's plans I showed him of the huge octagonal arena now being constructed for the fight in Jersey City, within an hour's journey from New York and its six million inhabitants.

Seats for 50,000 people, with prices ranging from 22s. to 25s. are being erected, and I was able to say, on the authority of Tex Rickard, the promoter, that they were selling "like hot cakes."

"It is marvellous," said Capentier, "we could do nothing quite so good in Europe just now."

"What's the latest betting?" asked Descamps. "Dempsey is favourite, at 5 to 3," I answered, "with very little French money so far."

Both smiled, and said nothing for a few moments, when Descamps exclaimed cheerily: "What till July 2?"

"If Dempsey wins, I said, 'he will be in great demand as the July the Fourth anniversary, America's Independence Day, and the biggest holiday in the year.' 'Yes,' resumed Descamps,

and if le petit Georges puts le grand Dempsey to sleep on July 2 le petit Georges will have the greatest day in his life in Paris on July the Fourteenth."

"Tell me," said Capentier, "is it true that Dempsey threatens to knock my 'block' off in three rounds, as reported in London and Paris?"

I replied, "Dempsey must not be held responsible for all appearing in the newspapers, but the remark attributed to him was significant of the American's plans so far as they had been disclosed by personal friends."

"Nous verrons, nous," said Descamps grimly.

Physically, Capentier is a very different man from Dempsey, whom I saw a few days ago in the centre of a cheering throng in Atlantic City. Without going into detail about the characteristics of each and their ring records, a layman, looking at the two, would conclude it was very much a case of brina versus brawn, albeit experts here are writing columns to show that Capentier also has plenty of physique and that Dempsey does not lack mentally.

Frenchmen here who saw Capentier vanquish Battling Levinsky express their belief that the betting should be fairly even. Americans, however, argue that Levinsky, though a good defensive fighter, is a "has-been," and "not much better than Bombardier Wells or Beckett."

Dempsey, they insist, is quite another proposition—strong as a bull, clever, and resourceful, and so hard that nobody can hurt him. It will be fighting at top speed from start to finish on July 2, they say, and Capentier's chance of putting across a lightning punch on the American's jaw slight indeed.

French faith in their champion, so far as one can analyse it here, arises from an intense desire to "see France win." They talk—I speak of the French in the United States—not so much of Capentier as a pugilist, but, like Napoleon, as a man of destiny. They believe implicitly that the handsome, gallant, smiling Georges really prefers the glory of conquest for France than the big fortune his end of the "pure" incidentally brings. This spirit is unknown to the American prize ring, and excites vast astonishment and some questioning.

Carpentier was accompanied to his training farm by M. Descamps and M. Journee, his big sparring partner, who comes to America for the first time, also by Marcol, his coach, specially imported from Paris. Journee seemed weighed down with responsibility, and evidently considers that the glory of France rests as much in his keeping as in that of the champion himself. Other sparring partners besides Journee will join the camp shortly, including Joe Jeannette, the famous negro fighter.

WORLD STRIFE.

Britain's Task as Peace-Maker.

General Smuts, speaking in the House of Assembly at Cape Town made an important speech on the then coming Conference of Prime Ministers in London.

He said it would be impossible for him to be absent from London when grave questions affecting the future of South Africa might be discussed. The main problems for consideration would be: The Foreign Policy of the Empire.

Renewal of Japanese Treaty. Empire Defence. Agenda for Conference on Imperial Relations.

There was nothing more important to South Africa, the British Empire, and the whole world, he continued, than world peace. It was vain to expect people to return to peaceful industries while the external state of the world continued to be a state of war. The strikes, the dislocation, which were taking place were simply, in his mind, the repercussion, the reaction of the general state of the world.

What was wanted was peaceful commerce, the establishment of peaceful conditions, and the return of the people of the world to ordinary normal pursuits. The policy of the Empire should be directed to attaining this peace. The Treaty of Versailles had not been followed by such a peace.

The occupation of part of Germany for a long period and the prospect that still more of Germany might be occupied in the future seemed to open the prospect of endless unsettlement. The Eastern settlement, as

regarded Poland, seemed even open to criticism. There had almost a war over the Western settlement, he continued, and there had been several wars over the Eastern settlement already. They felt the time had come for the world really to have peace.

Unless a very serious attempt was made to grip the situation and have real peace established in Europe, the future for Europe, the future for civilisation and for every civilised country in the world was very black indeed.

The time had come when the British Empire should take stock of its foreign policy, of its position about this whole peace settlement. If this subject were grappled with at the coming Conference from this point of view, the Conference might become one of the most fruitful and beneficial meetings ever held in the British Empire.

General Smuts emphasised that it was impossible for the British Empire to continue to be entangled in these embroilments in Europe. There was, unfortunately, a great feud between the French and the Germans which had gone on for centuries. He thought the time had come for the British Empire to appear on the scene as peacemaker, and to see whether it was not possible by a great effort to get Europe out of the rut into which she had been drifting and in which she was drifting to final disaster.

With that end in view, it was essential to secure an understanding and co-operation between the British Empire and the United States. He considered that to be the second essential cardinal principle of British foreign policy.

DON'T BUY GLASSES.

as you would shoes. Many defects of the eye are revealed only by a careful examination, and can only be corrected with specially ground lenses. If your eyes trouble you, have them thoroughly examined and scientifically tested in Refracting chamber of the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturers (the only competent optical manufacturing house in the Colony) located in 53, Queen's Road Central, and a pair of lenses specially ground to correct their defects.

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THE TOWER.

Why Not A School For Guides?

"After a man has told the same dull story about ten thousand times, he naturally loses a little of his enthusiasm for it. For instance, the Beefeater who shows you round the Tower Weldom if ever bursts into tears at the story of the Little Princess (says the Star.)"

He has become blasé and hardened, and can rattle off his little piece about Lady Jane Grey, and show you the blood on the axe without turning a hair. Nay, more! He will even chew tobacco in the most exciting parts, and should by chance a tear trickle from his eye, you may reckon that it will rain within twenty-four hours. His corns are hurting him.

AS IT MIGHT BE.

What we need is a school for guides, where they can be taught elocution and gesture, so that, like the actor, they will live over again the horrors they recount. Given a guide with a sense of the dramatic and a gift for extempore blank verse, a visit to the Tower of London would be a positive nightmare.

The Beefeater: Here where we stand the very stones cry out.

For vengeance and the earth is rich with blood Of slaughtered Kings and Queens. Alas, how oft Have these dead walls echoed their shrieks and groans And seen such deeds as make me blench to think on?

Here Raleigh fell, and here those murdered babes Watched for the dawn; and oft the headman grim Whirling his grindstone with a merry song Struck sparks from out the axe's dreadful edge.

These are the cross roads where the dirty work Was done, and as the gleaming chopper fell— A Visitor: Alas, this is too butcher for be. Too butcher.

Another: See if his eyes be not o'er-drenched with tears. A Third: Ho, bring me brandy for the love of Mike!

The Beefeater: Not yet, not yet! For yonder lies the path.

That leads unto the Jewel House, wherein Is kept the crown of England. On the right Stands the refreshment room, where one may buy Bitter and whisky, 30 under proof. So here I leave you on this hallowed spot.

That midnight peoples with the bleeding ghosts Who wail and gibber to the raven's croak. And if you think I've told my tale full well, Thank you, kind sir!

Here comes another bunch. How different from the average guide's guide-book stuff!

AS IT IS. "Ere we have the very best on which Marie Antoinette the French queen breathed her last over there is the shirt worn by Oliver Cromwell at the Battle of Naseby this sofa is the one on which Charles the First breathed his last but one the paintings on the wall are by a man named Gainsborough and are said to be very good pass along please on our left we have if you kids don't keep your sticky hands off the furniture I'll give you a ship round the ear—the original butt of Malmsey in which the Duke of Clarence met his 'orrible death and very nice too."

Even worse than these are the vergers in our Cathedrals, of whom Mr. Arthur Popsonby has been complaining. They have fallen into the habit of saying their piece much as a small boy recites "Casabianca," but with rather less feeling; and a visit to Westminster Abbey is not nearly so interesting as an hour at Mrs. Tussaud's. There are waxworks by the way, in both places.

ADMIRAL BORETT. A very interesting little ceremony took place at the Club House of the Hankow Club when Admiral G. H. Borett, C.B., presented the club with a souvenir of H.M.S. Kingha. The memorial chosen for Hankow is one of the coats of arms that formerly used to decorate the paddle-boxes of this well-known vessel. Mr. G. H. Borett accepted the gift on behalf of the club, and responded fittingly to Admiral Borett's appropriate little address.

Watson's

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A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable Drink.
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1921.

THE STATESMAN'S MISSION.

The memorable coal strike is over. At least it is formally so, because the Government, the owners and the miners' representatives have signed the agreement "amid all-round congratulations." The part in quotation marks is doubtless a little addition by Reuter, just to make the message a trifle more re-assuring. We needed to be told very plainly that the strike was finished, for only a day or so ago, after we had had news that matters were all settled, it was cabled that the Lancashire and Cheshire miners had unanimously refused to entertain the terms of the settlement. What they are going to do now we shall possibly never hear from Reuter at all. One is compelled to think that if the miners go back to work in fairly strong force all will be forced to follow suit and that, at least for a time, we shall have peace in the coal-mining industry. But let it not be forgotten that this settlement is by no means a popular one with the rank and file of the Miners' Union; the attitude of Lancashire and Cheshire points that. Over three months ago the miners came out on strike and during the interval there has been shown something like an unexampled determination on their part to win the principle they were fighting for. The 1921 Coal Strike will doubtless be memorable as witnessing great solidarity in the ranks of the miners. It says something for their sense of injury that men should be content to endure something like conditions of poverty for three months in order to gain the point at issue. We believe, speaking from memory, that no other coal strike in Britain has witnessed anything like such a display of determination. Without getting what they were fighting for the miners have had to return. True it is that the agreement embodies a profit-sharing principle which is new to the industry and which might militate against any fresh outbreak, but it is true also that the miners are disappointed men. Men who have a sense of suffering an injustice, who feel that their lives and the lives of their wives and children are dependent on the caprice of individual mine owners are not going to be contented workers. Labour as a whole has got its back against the wall. One can see that all through the recent disputes which have arisen out of the question of reducing wages. Labour as an organisation is not yet perfected—it collapsed disastrously during the coal strike just concluded—but it is as well to recognise that Labour is determined to come into its own. The question for the statesman to-day, is: Shall we let Labour fight for what is hers, or shall we plan to avoid industrial strife, with all its attendant misery and dislocation?

That is the prime question of the day and one cannot review the three months just past in relation to the coal strike without feeling that the British Government has not made much of a contribution to that question. It has astigated Labour and has helped to fight it, until Labour has been temporarily beaten and has been forced to accept a mere palliative instead of winning its principle. Labour is not merely an avaricious set of chremers; it is an organisation that is fighting with the only weapon it has for a juster balance between the upper and lower classes of society. The task of statesmanship is to change the nature of the process from that of a fight to that of peaceful evolution.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Independence Day.

One hundred and forty-five years ago to-day there was made in North America a Declaration of Independence that led to the establishment of the United States as a free and independent nation, and because of the great principle of democratic liberty which was then asserted, the whole of the English-speaking race will join with our American friends in honouring this, the anniversary of their nation's birthright. Against an autocratic King of England the ancestors of Americans of to-day stood up in defiance, conscious that right was their right. And it is a tribute to the progress that has been made in the interval that to-day we can all unite in celebrating the victory. But the world of to-day is still fraught with many misunderstandings and doubts and these two great nations, much as they both recognise that peace between them is an essential for the preservation of civilisation, fail to see eye to eye on many matters. There has been much written and said in the endeavour to bring about a closer rapprochement, but the stumbling blocks of naval armaments, membership of the League of Nations and interests in the Pacific have combined to produce an atmosphere not so much of distrust but of intolerance. Statesmen on both sides have spoken the honeyed word and the wishes of the two peoples clearly demand the clarifying and smoothing of the situation. So long as America keeps before her the ideal of liberty and justice that led her to take the memorable step of 1776 and so long as Britain is true to her own traditions of honour, so long shall the peoples live in amity. But we want little outstanding all wiped off and out of the way. Perhaps it is not much to hope that before another Independence Day comes round we shall find these two great nations working together and hand-in-hand for the preservation and extension of all that is best in the world of international relations. It is a summation devoutly to be wished.

A Word to Theatre-goers.

The visit of the H. B. Waring Company to Hongkong gives us timely opportunity to refer to the rather unenviable position in which British companies, touring the Far East for the delectation of us all, find themselves to-day. Their lot is something like that of Gilbert's policeman—not a happy one. We have all read how the Denniston players had to break up, and it is common knowledge that the last shows brought by both Bandman and Bandy have been far from financial successes, notwithstanding the fact that they were up to usual high standard. The Waring Company is one of sufficient merit—we could scarcely have a better one—to be entirely free from embarrassment. But conditions to-day have changed to what they were a few years ago. The costs of travelling have risen out of all proportion to increased receipts; shipping companies give no concessions and hotel accommodation is at a price that would formerly have been thought preposterous. The presence of one or two Russian companies, who take *carte blanche* in producing whatever they like without worrying about the purchased rights of others, has had a big effect, and the net result is that the Far East during the last season has been found a very unprofitable field by almost every company that has come up from India or from Home. Now this is a matter which affects us all. We grumble often enough at the fact that we have nowhere to go in the evenings, yet when a good-class company does come through we give it support that does not suffice for it to meet the heavy expenses involved in journeying so far. Perhaps Hongkong is not so meagre as Singapore and other places down south but, unless conditioning change and costs of travelling come down, there is a strong likelihood of the Far East witnessing even fewer shows than it does to-day. If prices of admission are raised we cry aloud in protest. We cannot have matters all our own way. If we want good entertainment to come to us we must pay for it; if we are not prepared to pay for it then we mustn't grumble when we endure long seasons without a show at the theatre. Anyone who saw Saturday's perfect rendering of "Tribby" will not need further encouragement, but because Hongkong wants more and not less of that quality of work we hope that Mr. Waring will have to make a bad report of his present Far Eastern tour.

DAY BY DAY.

THE WORST EDUCATION, WHICH TEACHES SELF-DENIAL, IS BETTER THAN THE BEST WHICH TEACHES EVERYTHING ELSE AND NOT THAT.—John Sterling.

On Saturday there were four fresh cases of plague reported, and one case of enteric fever.

To "Unfortunate."—You have not complied with rule by which correspondents are expected to send their names and addresses, (not necessarily for publication), and we cannot, therefore, insert your letter.—Ed. H.K.T.

Mr. E. J. Simmons, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, arrived at Hongkong from Australia yesterday by the steamer Kanowna. Mr. Simmons, who has been on holiday leave, is returning to the Tientsin office of the Company.

An Indian was brought up before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning charged with being without any visible means of livelihood. The defendant said he had come from Shanghai, and wanted to go back there. The prosecuting inspector said the defendant would be sent back to India on the s.s. Namsang, which leaves here on the 9th. The Magistrate ordered defendant to be placed in the House of Detention until the boat left.

Since the commencement of hostilities between the Cantonese troops and the Kwangsi invaders, the Arsenal at Canton has, says the *Canton Times*, been working day and night to increase its output in order to keep the men at the front sufficiently supplied with arms and ammunition. There are now added to the usual force 800 additional workers. The arsenal is now turning out 10,000 cartridges, 30 rifles, 100 small arms and 1 machine gun every day.

The deck of the steamer Kanowna, which arrived yesterday from Australian ports, bears a resemblance to a small "zoo." Part of the cargo of the ship includes an emu, a kangaroo and a cage of parrots and parakeets, consigned to Japan. The emu and the kangaroo are fine specimens of their kind and the plumage of the birds is brilliant in its variety of gorgeous colours. The upper deck of the vessel, where the "menagerie" is housed, created quite an amount of interest.

A rather original idea in advertising was seen at the Wo Ping Theatre on Saturday when the presence of a large crowd in the street drew one's attention to an "ape" that was disporting itself with great agility on the roof of the Cinema. The "ape," played by a facetious Chinaman, was there to advertise "Trazan of the Apes" which was being screened. This well-known character is again before the cinema public in a series of adventures which also show his son in the character of a junior "Tarzan."

A motoring accident occurred at the junction of Bonham Road and Pokfulam shortly after half past nine on Friday night, but fortunately with no serious consequences. A driver of a licensed motor car named Wong Cheong was proceeding to Repulse Bay and when he reached the spot named, where the P.W.D. were repairing the road, he saw two white lights on a red board to warn him that the road at that place was up for repair. He swerved to the right to avoid the board, but unfortunately one of the wheels of the car went into a hole in the road. Very little damage was done and nobody was injured.

Owing to the frequent robberies committed by pirates upon boats conveying wood fuel from the interior to Canton, the fuel merchants are, says the *Canton Times*, unable to receive sufficient supply to meet the demand, as a result of which the price on wood fuel is again climbing skyward. Several cases of bold piracy recently have discouraged the fuel merchants to order more supplies from the interior. Two boatloads of fuel have been waylaid by pirates and a price of \$45 was demanded for the release of one boat, and the merchants were helpless and had to concede to the demand of the pirates, otherwise the whole cargo would have been sold by the pirates.

THE MAN WHO "SAVED" BRITAIN.

Claim Against Mental Specialist.

In the King's Bench recently Mr. John Gore Brown, of Warwick Square, London, brought an action claiming damages for conspiracy, for false imprisonment, and for wrongfully certifying him as a lunatic, against Sir Maurice Craig, mental specialist, of Harley Street, London, and Dr. John James Pitcairn, medical officer at Wandsworth prison.

The plaintiff, who appeared in person, said the doctors had falsely conspired to do him a cruel wrong. He was kept in secret confinement for twenty-three months and then certified as a criminal lunatic.

At one time he was military governor of Sonhora, in Mexico, and was a general in the military forces of Madero when the latter was assassinated. He was under President Carranza. He had cocoa and rubber plantations there.

When the war broke out he came home to do his bit. To hide his identity he did not enlist in his own name. Previously he had taken secret service with another country, and in 1913 he was in Germany, and had certain relations with the German Government.

He enlisted as a soldier, and went to France as personal galleon to General Phillips. The plaintiff detailed his record, and said he was recommended for the Victoria Cross, but refused the honour.

In November 1915, while in London, he met a German officer, whom he knew as a boy. This officer, who was dining one night at the Carlton Hotel with Government high officials, showed the plaintiff his plans, and had they not come before the British Government there would have been no England.

Two days later plaintiff was in hospital, and gave the plans to a woman, who gave them to the police. The plaintiff was then arrested, but the charge failed against him as a spy, and they then said he had stolen 35s. worth of jewellery, and he was sentenced to eighteen months hard labour.

He suffered the tortures of the damned, and subsequently was removed to an asylum after Dr. Maurice Craig, "a smooth smiling creature," had seen him. The plaintiff alleged he was sent there doubly handicapped and shackled after 23 months' secret confinement.

The Solicitor-General intimated that a copy of a letter which the plaintiff alleged was written by Sir Maurice Craig to Dr. Lunn, medical officer of Wandsworth Asylum, where the plaintiff was confined, was never written by Sir Maurice at all. This letter intimated that the plaintiff was not insane, but must be detained for special reasons. There was every indication that the letter was a forged document. The Solicitor-General contended the doctors were justified in the action they took.

Dr. Pitcairn gave evidence that when plaintiff came to the prison witness soon came to the conclusion that he was mentally affected. He complained he was the victim of a conspiracy in which the Assize Judge, the prosecuting counsel, and the police were concerned.

"MAY GOD FORGIVE YOU." Witness further stated that plaintiff then charged the Home Secretary and two Members of the Cabinet, and he gathered they were to be shot. Sir Maurice Craig subsequently saw plaintiff, who was transferred to the asylum.

Cross-examined, witness denied several suggestions put by plaintiff as to what occurred at Wandsworth, and plaintiff exclaimed: "May God forgive you for a lie like that."

Other medical testimony was that plaintiff was mentally affected, and while Sir Maurice Craig was in the witness-box, the proceedings were adjourned for a short period, plaintiff having left the court through illness.

When the Court resumed, Sir Maurice Craig stated that he came to the conclusion that the plaintiff was suffering from mental aberration. His statements pointed to his being far from normal. Witness denied writing a letter to Dr. Dump in the terms alleged.

Cross-examining the witness the plaintiff remarked that he had a brain like an elephant.

Witness denied that he had ever put his name to a certificate which sent a sane woman to an asylum.

The further hearing of the case was eventually adjourned until after the vacation.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The housing shortage in Oxford will leave one permanent mark on the disciplinary regulations of the University, says a writer in a Home Journal. It used to be a hard-and-fast rule that no undergraduate should reside more than a mile and a half away from the centre of the city. The recent scarcity of lodging-house accommodation made it necessary for special exemptions to be given, and a few undergraduates have accordingly been living for some months at Headington and Boars Hill. Convention has now decided to recognise the changed situation by altering its permanent rules, and extending the permissible radius to two and a half miles.

A few days after Queen Victoria laid the foundation stone of the Royal Albert Hall a baby girl was born at the adjacent Kensington Palace who was destined to share the throne with her maternal grandfather. That baby is now Queen Mary. As King George made his debut in life at Marlborough House both Monarch and Consort of to-day were born in London. Perhaps neither could strictly be called a Cockney, but they are believed to be the first pair of Londoners by birth who have together "ruled" the nation; indeed it is seldom that King and Queen have both been either English or British.

The inhabitants of Walthamstow and Leyton, which two London suburbs recently petitioned the Privy Council for charters of incorporation, are up in arms at the attitude of the Ministry of Health, which has informed the promoters that the further consideration of their petitions has been deferred until a Royal Commission has reported into the future of the government of the London County Council area. Walthamstow was so certain of getting its charter that preparations were made for celebrating its reception, and a "Charter Mayor" has been selected and a coat of arms for the proposed new borough designed. The fear is now expressed that the Royal Commission will favour an extension of the boundaries of the L.C.C., which will absorb all the extra-metropolitan districts and bring Walthamstow under the jurisdiction of Spring Gardens.

The giant pneumatic tyres now fitted to some heavy commercial motors promise to add to the excitement of our roads, says a writer in the *Transport and Travel Monthly*.

One of them, fitted on a lorry, burst on one of the main roads leading from London recently. It so happened that the road at that

spot was being resurfaced with gravel and tar. The sudden rush of air from the tyre displaced about a square yard of the gravel with such violence that the stones were projected a considerable distance, and three windows in neighbouring houses were broken. People who thought life would be dull after the war were evidently mistaken.

Kent House, Knightsbridge, where, by permission of Mrs. Saxton Noble, the Princess Obolensky-Yourievsk, a daughter of the Tsar Alexander II. of Russia, is giving a concert, is undoubtedly—from the outside—the ugliest of all London's great town mansions, says a London writer. It is a huge red-brick building, opposite the Riding School of the Household Brigade, at Knightsbridge, and it has a perfectly blank drab side wall of yellow brick facing east. It was sold to the Saxton Nobles in 1909 by Lord Northampton, executor of Louisa Lady Ashburton. It had been rebuilt on the site of the original Kent House, which took its name from the Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria, who lived there for some time, and greatly extended the building as he found it.

Mr. Walter Long and Mr. Illingworth have taken their respective surnames for their titles, though new peers have a wide choice in the matter. There is, however, strict rules to guard against appropriations. For instance, a new title must not infringe an established one or any right. A title under attainder may not be taken nor a dormant honour (unless the new peer be heir to it) neither may a title which has been held by a member of the Royal Family be selected. Ad if the new peer be a baron he may not take the name of his county or country town, these being debarré to those of lower rank than an earl. An exception to this rule is Viscount Harford, but a new viscount would not be permitted to take a county as his title.

PRINCE AN PEOPLE.

When the Crown Prince returns to Japan, a representative of the Combid Association of Japanese Young Men will ask him to become President Emeritus. Viscount Makino, Minister of the Imperial Household Department, quoted by "Yomhuri" as saying that the authorities will do in their power to realize the vision of the Association. Mori barriers that have hitherto separated the people from the Imperial Household Department have invited local Governors to advance suggestions whereby the Imperial household can be brought into closer contact with the people.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

By Richard Le Gallienne.

A German king upon an English throne,
A dolt with England's sceptre in his hand,
A sottish tyrant from an alien land,
Once dared to come 'twixt England and her own,
And England's sword turned against England's son—
O, wrong by England unto England done!

Then, when the sword had its deep furrows made,
Came other hands and sowed them thick with tares,
Plying with scoff and scorn the gossip's trade,
And kept them strangers for a hundred years;
Yet still the blood that flowed, when either bled,
Was English blood, by English mothers fed.

Deep in the hearts of each dreamed the same dream,
For sire and son alike, to make men free,
Each wrought alone, on the ancestral scheme,
For in the veins of both ran Liberty—
Yea! never had one southern slave been freed,
Save for the Charter signed at Runnymede.

Pride strove in vain the struggle to prolong;
New England's towns bore sweet old England's names,
Father and son were bred on English song,
And owned alike both Shakespeare and the Thames;
In all the world were but two nations made
That prayed from the same Prayer-Book when they prayed.

Old English books and great old English men—
These are our own, on these our youth was fed:
The English broadsword and the English pen,
The mighty roll-call of the English dead—
These are our own, these are our private fame,
Be it by Hudson or be it by Thames.

He who would live and fatten on our shore
Shall bring no alien gospels in his hand,
Englishmen all are we, and brook no more
The poisoned whispers from another land;
Nor shall suspicion come betwixt us twain,
Now the long years have made us one again.

America and England! side by side,
Ours is one banner, ours one fighting faith;
We unto them that would our hearts divide
Who shall say other knows not what he saith;
Children are we of one immortal Isle,
That lost each other for a little while.

THE MERCURY GARAGE CO.

FOR
GOOD CARS
PROMPT SERVICE
REASONABLE CHARGES,
CAREFUL DRIVERS.
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YEE SANG FAT CO.

SUMMER
SALE

SALE STARTS 1st July.

ABSOLUTELY

ASTONISHING

VALUES!

Don't Fail to Take Advantage

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

Will be the Slogan

in all Departments

FIRST COME,

FIRST SELECTION.

SALE FOR CASH ONLY.

ON THE WATERFRONT.

A Disabled Ship.

The mishaps to the Shipping Board steamer Creole State on her present voyage from San Francisco to Calcutta were due, it is alleged, to deliberate attempts on the part of some of her crew, who signed on the articles of the vessel during the height of the maritime strike in America, to cripple the ship. The Creole State left San Francisco for Manila and East Indian ports and from the outset the ship met with troubles until Manila was reached. Several times the ship was delayed at sea owing to breakdowns in the engine-room and the voyage was marked by continual mishaps.

The Creole State eventually crossed the Pacific and steamed into Manila at 5½ knots an hour with her steering-engine out of order and her valves working badly. At Manila the chapter of break-downs was investigated by the Shipping Commissioner and the Police with the result that one of the engineers and five of the men engaged in that department were arrested and charged with putting emery powder in the bearings and disabling the vessel at sea. The men were placed under guard and are being returned to the United States for trial.

In view of the considerable delay, the trip to Calcutta was cancelled and the Creole State is proceeding as far as Singapore only. From there she will return to Manila and then on to her home port. The Creole State is one of the ships in the Manila-East India service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Kanowna From Australia.

The Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's steamer Kanowna arrived at Hongkong yesterday morning from Melbourne and Sydney, calls having been made at the usual ports en route. The vessel sailed from the last-named port on June 11 and had an uneventful passage. She brought 137 passengers to this port of whom 9 were first-cabin, 14 second and 153 steerage. Cargo for local discharge amounted to about 100 tons of general lines. Passengers booked to Northern ports total 16 for Yokohama and 9 for Kobe.

An interesting point regarding the cargo on board is the fact that a much heavier consignment is being carried from Australian ports to Japan than has been the case for some time. The manifest shows that there are about 1800 tons going through to Japan, whereas, usually the total freight for that country taken up on one of the regular liners is between 200 and 300 tons. The principal commodities in this shipment are wool and tallow. For quite a period there has been little movement of these goods to Japan and a steady revival of the trade from now on is expected.

The Kanowna is advertised to sail for Yokohama and Kobe to-day.

Wenatchee Reaches Seattle.

According to cable advice received by the Admiral Line the Shipping Board steamer Wenatchee arrived at Seattle from the Far East on June 30, after a trying experience on the outward journey and in these waters. Repairs were effected to the vessel's feed-pumps, which were the cause of considerable trouble, at Kobe and Yokohama and she was able to sail from the last-mentioned port on June 19. The passage to Puget Sound was completed in 11 days.

Extensive alterations will be made to the Wenatchee before she sails for these ports again, it is announced. The cabin arrangements and the ventilating system will be considerably changed, while the machinery of the ship will be thoroughly overhauled. When the steamer sails from Seattle in August she will be more suitable in every way for this trade than on her first trip; the Admiral Line stated.

Definite word concerning the sailing of the second steamer in this service, the Silver State, has been received here. She will leave Seattle on July 9 for Manila via Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.

Search Station at Wuchow.

Search for contraband on board vessels bound for Wuchow is being conducted at that port, the station for the purpose temporarily established at Samshui having been abolished and moved there, according to a report received at Hongkong on Saturday. All shipping is now allowed to proceed up the river direct to Wuchow without interference at Samshui.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

REDUCTION IN PRICE
OF BUTTER.

"DAISY" \$1.45 per lb.

"DAIRYMAID" 1.35 per lb.

"PASTRY" 1.15 per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & GOLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

In response to numerous requests, the management of

THE CORONET

are screening for positively one day only on Thursday, July 4th at all performances

HEPWORTH'S SPLENDID BRITISH COMEDY—
ALF'S BUTTON

BOOKING NOW OPEN.

PHONE 1743

Ecuador on Last Voyage.

On what is intended to be her last voyage to the Far East, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Ecuador sailed from San Francisco on June 23 for Hongkong, via the usual ports of call. According to schedule she is due to arrive here on August 3 and sail seven days later for San Francisco and Baltimore.

Like her sister ships—the Colombia and the Venezuela—she will enter the Pacific and Atlantic coastwise service of the Pacific Mail, between San Francisco and Baltimore and Central American ports, now that the new Shipping Board steamers have been placed on the trans-Pacific run. From Hongkong the Ecuador will go to San Francisco by way of the usual ports in the Far East and then will touch at Los Angeles, La Paz, Manzanillo, San Jose, La Libertad, and Corinto (in the Central American republics) Balboa and Cristobal (Panama Canal), Kingston (Jamaica) and Havana (Cuba), making a very interesting trip for tourists.

Anchor Recovered.

Bound from Shanghai to Antwerp the French steamer Yalou, of the Messageries Maritimes fleet arrived at Hongkong this morning to lift one of her anchors and 150 feet of cable which she lost off Tathong Point on her voyage inwards a month ago. The lost gear was recovered by the Taikoo Dock and Engineering Co. Empress of Japan Due.

The latest movements of the steamer Empress of Japan were announced this morning at the office of the C. P. O. S. Ltd. The vessel arrived at Shanghai at nine o'clock last night from Vancouver and is advertised to sail for Hongkong at 6 p.m. to-day. She should arrive here at daylight on Thursday morning.

RUSSIAN-AUSTRALIAN
TRADE.

Development Likely.

Mr. A. Mendrin, a business man of Brisbane, Queensland, is a passenger to Yokohama on the steamer Kanowna, now in port from Australia. Mr. Mendrin, who is interested in reciprocal trade between Australia and Siberia is on his way North to complete negotiations for the exchange of commodities of the two countries. He speaks in high tones of the advantage to be gained by merchants in both Australia and Siberia arriving at a satisfactory agreement that will permit the growth of a business practically unbounded for either country. The timber and oil resources of the Northern state are vast, he says and now that these industries are being

AFTER GALLIPOLI.

A WAR VETERAN'S EXPERIENCE

After three years military service, and exposure amid the heat and horrors of Gallipoli's inhospitable shores, Mr. J. W. Mills returned to England sadly weakened in constitution and general health. Interviewed recently at his residence, 5 Deapdale Lane, Upper Gornal, near Dudley, Mr. Mills said:—

"Soon after getting back to civilian life I began to feel the effects of my war experience, and everything became a trouble and a burden to me. I was fatigued by the walk to business in the morning, and when I reached there I was fit for nothing. I struggled through the day as best I could, but all the time my head, eyes and back ached.

"When I got home I was absolutely done up. My head trouble, and the great difficulty I experienced in concentrating on anything made life a burden. I derived no benefit from the medicine which the doctor provided nor from other remedies which I tried.

"Then I read an article in the newspaper about Dr. Williams' pink pills, and resolved to give them a trial. The first few pills I took arrested the development of the physical and mental inertia from which I was suffering, and I soon knew that I was on the right track.

"I persevered with the pills, and my physical weariness was soon dispelled. It is no longer a fatigue to work, in fact I feel that I have taken on a fresh lease of life, and am like a new man. I sleep better, eat much more heartily, and in every way feel stronger. I am quite sure that I owe everything to Dr. Williams' pink pills."

If you are a sufferer from any of the symptoms described above, do not delay, but begin a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills. Of dealers, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Szechurn Road, Shanghai, \$1.50 per bottle, 18 for six bottles, post free. For men, and women too.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
SHAW'S
GREAT OUTFITTING SALE

Commencing July 4th
EVERYTHING MARKED BELOW
TO-DAY'S COST

SHIRTS	Usual Price \$ 7.50	Sale Price \$ 3.00	\$ 2.75 each.
PAJAMAS	" " \$12.00	" " \$ 4.50	\$ 4.50 each.
UNDERWEAR	" " \$ 3.00	" " \$ 1.75	\$ 1.75 each.
SHOES	" " \$25.00	" " \$ 9.00	\$13.50 each.
SOCKS	" " \$ 3.00	" " \$ 1.75	\$ 1.75 pair.
BELTS	" " \$ 2.50	" " \$ 1.00	\$ 1.00 each.
HANDKERCHIEFS	" " \$10.00	" " \$ 4.50	\$ 4.50 doz.
DRESS SHIRTS	" " \$ 7.50	" " \$ 4.00	\$ 4.00 each.
NECKWEAR	" " \$ 2.75	" " \$ 1.25	\$ 1.25 each.

AND THERE ARE MANY OTHER BARGAINS

J. T. SHAW

NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 3146

GENTLEMEN'S NECKWEAR

WE ARE NOW SHOWING THE MOST UP-TO-DATE AND
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS FROM LONDON.

THE "ARIAL"
THE TIE OF TODAY.

Artificial Silk and Cotton. From \$1.75.

"BATSWING."

Unlimited Selection. From \$1.50.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERS.

Let **MUSIC**
be your Doctor.

For everything
that music means

GO TO



ANDERSON'S
(THE MUSIC SHOP).



GINS.

Caldbeck's Old Tom and Dry
Jas. Coult's & Co., Old Tom and Dry
Boord & Son Old Tom and Dry
Booth's No. 1 Old Tom
Plymouth (Coates & Co.)
Bols Dry Gin (London Style)

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

15, Queen's Road Central.

(Telephone No. 75.)

WHEN YOU THINK OF
BETTER SOUP & PUDDINGSTHINK OF
THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

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MANUFACTURERS

OF
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, PASTE
STARS, EGG NOODLES &c.
RING UP—2230.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSION,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

FACE FASHION CHANGE.

Madonna Type This Season's
Vogue.

Madonna faces are, to be fashionable for women this season, says a London writer.

But can women change their faces?

"Certainly," said a fashionable dressmaker, whom a Press representative consulted on the subject. "That is, they can make alterations in certain little points, which have the effect of giving a totally different effect to the same features."

"Hair parted in the middle and smoothly turned back from the ears would be a necessary part in a Madonna make-up."

"Women who wish to dress up to that ideal must remember too, to keep their eyes downcast,

to smile slowly and sadly, to clasp their hands demurely in front of them, and, whenever possible, to carry a book with a binding which suggests serious meditations."

FRAMING THE PICTURE.

"Plain gowns, beautifully and artfully cut—which, by the way, will probably cost as much each as two 'frilly' frocks—will fill in the picture."

"Small hats with plain, long veils will help to maintain the illusion."

"These are mere suggestions. Clever women who want to attain the fashionable face will think of others for themselves."

"Madonna" society women who may have helped to bring this type of face back to fashion include the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Lavery, Lady Maitland, and Lady Mond.

CAMERA NEWS



The Hon. Sylvia Gough, wife of Captain Wilfred Gough, of the Welsh Guards, and daughter-in-law of Sir Hugh Suttie Gough, is appearing in a musical play in New York.



Dr. Chaim Weizman, president of the World's Zionists and discoverer of the explosive T. N. T. He is interested in a Jewish University for Palestine.



Mlle. Mitty, Parisian dancer, wouldn't take a medal for modesty. She wears this new "costume" at the Folies Bergere.



Ignace Jan Paderewski, Ex-President of Poland who has definitely retired from European politics.



THE CROSS OF JOAN OF ARC. ERECTED IN 1456.

This simple monument, erected in the forest of St. Germain, near Paris, in 1456, is still standing to-day after weathering the storms of nearly five centuries. It was erected by the companions in arms of the French national heroine to commemorate her exploits. Plans are now on foot to preserve this ancient monument.



Dave McGuire of Silver Lake, Wis., says he is the fattest man in the world. He's six feet seven inches tall and weighs 774 pounds.



LLOYD GEORGE AND ARISTIDE BRIAND.



Miss Ora Chang

is the only female court interpreter in America. She is the centre of a large Chinese population, and the courts require to handle many cases where Chinese are involved. Miss Chang was a University of California student.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Helen Was Not in a Receptive Mood—

BY ALLAN



PACIFIC SHIPPING.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England			
Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.			
PACIFIC STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	DUKE VANCOUVER	ATLANTIC STEAMER
E. Japan	July 13	Aug. 3	E. France
E. Asia	July 21	Aug. 11	E. France
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 8	E. Britain
Monteagle	Aug. 23	Sept. 10	Melita
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victoria
Monteagle	Oct. 20	Nov. 19	E. Britain

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.
 Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping cars, Compartments & Drawing rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

Hongkong Office Telephone 752. Cable Address GPCANAC.



HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI THE ISLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

Steamer	Tons	Leave H.K.	Steamer	Tons	Leave H.K.
SHINYO M.	22,000	July 16	SIBERIA M.	20,000	Aug. 27
PERSIA M.	9,000	July 20	TENYO M.	22,000	Sept. 9
TAIYO M.	22,000	Aug. 12	KOREA M.	20,000	Sept. 20

Calling at Dairen. * Omitting Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MILENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
CHOYO MARU	16,500	July 19th. Cargo only.
GINYO MARU	16,500	Aug. 15th.

For full information regarding passage, freight and sailing apply to:
 Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,
 King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2314 & 2375.
 Agents at Canton. Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

GREEN STAR LINE

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the
 UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.
 TO MANILA.

"WEST HENSHAW"	15th July.
TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via HONOLULU.)	
"WEST ISLIP"	15th July.
TO VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA.)	
"WEST ISON"	20th Aug.

Also, cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco and or Seattle to weekly sailings for
 NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE
 PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian
 Overland Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE—1 floor Powell's Building, 14, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3604.



HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.		
S.S. NILE	S.S. CHINA	S.S. NANKING
July 15th	Aug. 9th	Sept. 9th

HONGKONG TO MANILA.

S.S. NANKING - 30th August.

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE.

S.S. CHINA - July 22nd. S.S. NILE - Sept. 16th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada.
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transhipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURRIDGE, PRINCE'S BUILDING, TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. No. 1934.
 FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENTS, ICE HOUSE STREET, TEL., FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT, No. 2161.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



DOLLAR LINE



SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATE.

"ROBERT DOLLAR" ... VIA SUEZ ... JULY 10TH.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Over Land Common Points in the United States and Canada.

For Particulars and Rates apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 793.

THIRD FLOOR



Operating following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

For VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE.

Calling Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
S.S. Wheatland Montana	July 20.
Silver State	Aug. 13.
Crosskeys	Aug. 15.
Keystone State	Sept. 2.
Wenatchee	Oct. 2.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

Calling Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. Coastel ... July 22.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common points
 Passengers and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor Hotel Mansion



PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

"CADARETTA" ... Sailing Aug. 3.

FREIGHT ONLY.

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"LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Aug. 3.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor Hotel Mansions.

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PASSENGER OFFICE.

Queen's Bldg. 2, Ice House St.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES.

FOR NEW YORK and BOSTON.

S.S. BELLFLOWER

July 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.

AGENTS.

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5th floor, Hotel Mansions.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

Singapore, Belawan-Deli direct.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

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PACIFIC SHIPPING.

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Joint service of the

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(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall) S. S. Co., Ltd.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th July.

Calls at Boston.

Passengers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change with out notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.
 HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON

VERNEEIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences.)

Regular monthly service between

Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila
 and

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

Steamers	Loading	For	Sailing
BRIELLE	July	Rotterdam & Hamburg	20th July.
RADJA	August	Amsterdam & Hamburg	15th Aug.
TJIMANOEK	September	Rotterdam & Hamburg	15th Sept.
ALDERANIN	October	Amsterdam & Hamburg	15th Oct.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN

General Agents.

York Building.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Farrie Sauer, from Tokio.
 Register Address 1935, from Tientsin.
 Kwangtung Wengyeik (2), from Shanghai.
 Register Address 622, from Shanghai.
 Wangcheong, from Kobe.
 Suenchonghai, from Shanghai.
 Kwongsangchong, from Tsingtau.
 Dailoy, from Shanghai.
 Leongwonbow 11 Hinghorn Road, from Shanghai.
 Kwansangtung, Chungkwokkai Central, from Shanghai.
 Sawkaheng 82 Desvoeux, from Amoy.

0063, 0877, 0046, 8714, from Shanghai.
 Lingcheung, No. 8 Cain Road, from Shanghai.
 T.H. KRING, Superintendent.
 Hongkong, June 30, 1921.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.
 Rosenhart Care American Consul, from Baltimore.
 Serbava Brevard, from Paris.
 Fred Kwong Care Hoploon Dock, from Babindaqld.
 Loton, from Shanghai.
 Martell, from Saigon.
 Port Trust, from Basra.
 Salehouse, from London.
 Mrs. Zurmublen, Hongkong Hotel, from Semarang.

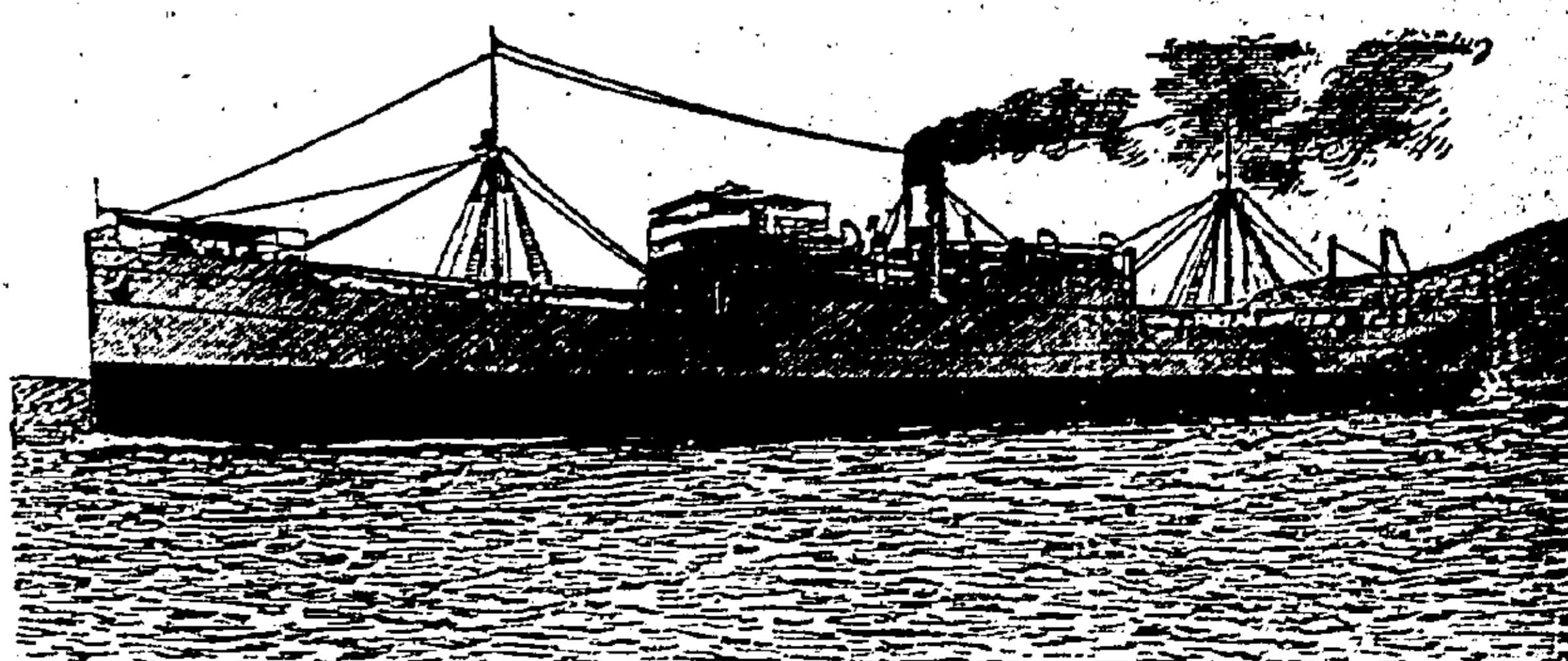
M. E. F. AIREY, Superintendent.
 Hongkong, June 30, 1921.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering, First and Second Edition
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 Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.: 5,195 ton gross

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
 to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK HONGKONG

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TRAFFIC: BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DILWARA	5,400	9th July	S'pore, Colombo & B'way.
SYRIA	7,000	23rd July	M'les. London & Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,000	6th Aug.	M'les. London & Antwerp.
MANELA	7,200	19th Aug.	M'les. London & Antwerp.
KASHMIR	9,000	2nd Sept.	M'les. London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TORRILLA	5,200	13th July	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

KANOWNA	7,000	25th July	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

KANOWNA	7,000	4th July 6 p.m.	Yokohama Direct.
G. APCAR	4,700	7th July	Shanghai & Kobe.
KALYAN	9,000	10th July	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels weighing not more than 50 lbs. X 1 ft. X 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KAGA MARU Friday, 8th July, at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU Saturday, 31st July, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

TSUTSUMI MARU Wednesday, 6th July.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKEO MARU Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

TAKETOYO MARU Thursday, 7th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU Friday, 16th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TOTOMI MARU Thursday, 7th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MURORAN MARU Monday, 11th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU Sunday, 17th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU Thursday, 7th July, at 11 a.m.

TAMBA MARU Tuesday, 12th July.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijlbodas	China Ports	in port	8th July	Belawan-Deli/Java
Tijlsak	Shanghai/Japan	15th July	19th July	Java
Tijlhoet	Java	15th July	21st July	Japan

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.
NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijlsandari	Java	End of June		San Francisco.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.
Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.Regular Sailings to
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.**S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE"**

Sailing on or about 2nd August.

(Via Suez Canal) at Owner's Option.

LYDD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been reopened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "CILICIA" Sailing on or about 10th August.

Cargo only.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

From Colombo for South African Ports.

S.S. "UMKUZU" Sailing about 30th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030.

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	11th July	14th July

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. (LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTER-
DAM & HAMBURG. "City of Brisbane" 10th July

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

CLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENLUCE"	6th July.
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	12th July.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENLYLE"	5th July.	GENOA, LONDON & HULL.
"GLENLUCE"	25th July.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & H'BURG.
"GLENNAVY"	25th July.	GENOA, LONDON & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, subex. 23 and 3696

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents.

Tel. 3307.

113, Connaught Road Central.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
HAIPHONG via Heihow Takasaka	Tues.	5th July at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Mangsang	Tues.	5th July at 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow Focshing	Tues.	5th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Focshing	Tues.	5th July at noon.
TTSIN via W'wei & C'foc Ch'pshing	Wed.	6th July at noon.
SHAI & Tiau via S'ow Tungshing	Thur.	7th July at noon.
SANDAKAN via H'nsang	Fri.	8th July at noon.
MANILA via Loongsang	Fri.	8th July at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta via Namsang	Sat.	9th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Return from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Heihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday,

7th July, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT

SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG Kailong	5th July	9 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chenglu	5th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Szechuen	5th July at noon.
NEWCHANG	Yunnan	5th July at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Changchow	6th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	7th July at noon.
AMOY, M'LA, CEBU & TILO Linan	7th July	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	9th July at 4 p.m.
W'WEI, CHEFOO & TTSIN Kueichow	11th July	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Shantung	12th July at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong July 4, 1921

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns,

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Hailong	W. Couper	TUES., 5th July at noon.
Hailong	W. C. Faremore	FRI., 8th July at 1 p.m.
Hailong	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 12th July at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service

between

JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call.—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "Cheribon Maru" Sailing on or about 4th July.
S.S. "Macassar Maru" Sailing on or about 28th July.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call.—Mojji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Samarang Maru" Sailing on or about 17th July.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraph.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE VENEZUELA.

Word has been received in Shanghai that with the sailing of the 'str. Venezuela from San Francisco on June 1, the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. inaugurated a passenger service with sailing every three weeks between San Francisco and Baltimore, through the Panama Canal. The Venezuela was formerly on the company's Oriental run and was very popular with passengers to and from the Far East. She was the first vessel to be taken off the Oriental run and placed on the new service, and is being followed by her sisterships, the Columbia and Ecuador.

NEW OFFICES AT SHANGHAI.

The new offices of the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, which were formally opened on the occasion of the launching of the 's. Heflor on June 22, have a frontage of 150 feet and present a particularly imposing appearance. The whole of the building is of reinforced concrete construction, the elevation being finished with granite. The floor space of the new offices covers an area of about 20,000 square feet. The ground floor contains the main entrance hall, main staircase and lift together with show room and spacious well-lighted godown for general stores and machinery parts, offices for timekeepers, clerks and superintendents supervising vessels under construction at the works. On the first floor are the managing directors' rooms and offices for manager, secretary, account department, stenographers and general office staff. The second floor is given up almost entirely to the designing and drawing offices, large rooms being provided for the foreign draughtsmen as well as for the Chinese staff of tracery. Provision has been made for the preparation of blue and white prints by electricity, a large room being provided for this purpose, where electric copying machines of the most modern type are installed. All the floors of building are of concrete covered with Singapore hardwood planking and the partition work for the various rooms is carried out in oak and glass paneling. Each floor is provided with hot and cold water service and the whole building is heated on the hot water system whereby the temperature can be evenly regulated at all times. All the offices have steel casement windows of generous proportions assuring the maximum light and air.

SHANGHAI HARBOUR INVESTIGATION.

The Whangpoo Conservancy Board is to be congratulated on the latest addition to the excellent series of maps issued by the Board. The newest map, which has been issued in connection with the Shanghai Harbour Investigation, is a coloured general map showing the district around and the approaches to Shanghai, and is compiled from extensive surveys made by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, the Hydrographic Department of the Chinese Maritime Customs, the Geographical Section of the British Naval Staff, and from various other sources. The map, which is on a scale of 1/240,000 or 378 statute miles to 1 inch, covers the area within the rectangle formed by Lat. 29.34 and 32.10 N. and Long. 119.49 and 122.33 E.; includes the whole of the mouth of the Yangtze with all necessary particulars; the Hangchow Bay with all of the latest soundings in feet reduced to the level of L.W.E.S.T. and other information concerning that part of the coast embodied; in addition to Shanghai, the cities of Hangchow, Soochow, Changchow and Huchow; the Taihu Lake; and an accurate representation of the country, waters, waterways, important villages and railways within a radius of about ninety miles from Shanghai. No effort appears to have been spared to embody in the map the fullest possible information, not only that relevant to the primary purpose for which the map has been prepared, but additional information which renders it eminently suitable and valuable for reference to those in any way interested in the some 25,000 square miles of land and water which it so accurately depicts. Quite apart from its purpose in connection with the Harbour Investigation, the map should prove an invaluable possession to the owners of house boats or to persons in any way interested in the navigation of the many tortuous creeks and waterways which intersect this part of China. "We may state that the map has been placed on sale at the price of two Mexican dollars per copy.—Shipping and Engineering.

UNIVERSITIES FOR ALL.

Books, not Lectures.

Mr. H. G. Wells, in a concluding article in the *Sunday Times* on "The Salvaging of Civilization," outlined a new scheme for adult education by means of college (an extension of the University system), books (instead of lectures), and newspapers. He gives some interesting personal experiences:

"schooling was shocking; but as a blessed compensation, my college stage was rather exceptionally good. My schooling ended when I was 13. My father, who was a professional cricketer, was smashed up by an accident; and I had three horrible years in employment in shops. Then my luck changed, and I found myself under one of the greatest teachers of his time—Professor Huxley.

"I worked at the Royal College of Science in London," continues Mr. Wells, "for one year under him in his great course in Zoology; and for a year and a half under a very good but rather uninspiring teacher, Professor Judd, the geologist. I also did physics and astronomy. Altogether, I had three full years of science study."

As a result Mr. Wells believes in a "biological backbone" for the college side of education—so much that he has secured it for his sons.

"If schooling is a training in expression and communication," he says, "college is essentially the establishment of broad convictions. And in order that they may be established firmly and clearly, it is necessary that the developing young man or woman should hear all possible views, and see the medal of truth not only from the obverse but from the reverse side."

It is in making the broad issues of various current questions plain and accessible to students in the college stage that he puts forward his plan.

He does not see how it is possible to extend the college courses over most or all of a modern population, if we are to see it in terms of college building, class-rooms, professors and the like. But the frank recognition of the book and not the lecture as the substantial basis of instruction, opens up a large and interesting range of possibilities.

The H. G. Wells ideal university (like Carlyle's), will be a "university of books." The great teaching professors will not lecture; or they will lecture only to try over their treatment of a subject before an intelligent audience as a prelude to publication. They may, perhaps, visit the colleges under their influence, but their basic instrument of instruction will be not a course of lectures but a book.

This will help along what Mr. Wells regards as a new idea—the idea that one can go on learning right up to the end of life—which, he suggests, marks off modern man from all animals.

EX-KAISER'S SON FINED

£250.

Smuggled the Family's Wealth to Holland.

Judgment has been given at Berlin in the case against Prince Eitel Friedrich of Prussia, who was charged with contravening the law against the export of capital by consigning 370,000 marks and 2,000 Dutch florins to the banking firm of Philipsohn, Grusser and Co., with the object of sending it to Holland.

The Prince, who appeared in court in person, said he had been afraid of the private fortunes of the members of the House of Hohenzollern being confiscated. There was not merely a danger of their being confiscated by the State, but also of their being seized by the Entente.

DID NOT ACT SELFISHLY. He had, consequently, felt it his duty as the father of a family to lay by something for a rainy day. He was not acquainted at the time with the prohibition against such operations as the one he had performed. He was a soldier and not a business man, and had never contemplated an evasion of the income tax.

The Prince was found guilty of the offence with which he was charged, but the court, holding that he had not acted out of selfish or dishonourable motives, merely fined him 5,000 marks (nominal £250).

U.S. AND BRITAIN.

Some "Scraps of Advice."

Mr. G. K. Chesterton has just returned from America and in the *Sunday Express* he tells us in characteristic Chestertonian language, what America is thinking about us.

It is happily, he says, a very solid truth that we have a number of perfectly sincere, even passionately sincere, friends in America. The Anglo-Americans often reassure us by reminding us of it; and Mr. Chesterton is much more certain that it is entirely true, than he is that it is entirely reassuring. It we are wise, he suggests, we shall be warned by a new note in the very voices of those who are most attached to us by type and tradition.

It came upon him, he says, with a cold shock of wonder, that England was being pitted "Many Americans sympathise with England in her quarrels; but they pity us because we have strayed from our strong position and missed the advantages of our real virtues."

He suggests one or two "scraps of advice" for retaining for our country the respect of reasonable Americans:

If resolved to resist the Irish claims, say you are doing it for the protection of England, which they understand, and not with any notion of the patronage of Ireland which they very rightly despise. Do not, in the name of sanity, say that you love the Irish but alas! they cannot govern or manage their own politics.

If you want really to defend the British Empire, do not say that the Anglo-Saxon has a mission to rule everybody, but say that the Englishman really has a taste for turning up everywhere.

Let him judge that idea by the success in tolerating different religious cultures in India, and not by the ghastly failure to crush a religious culture in Ireland.

Whenever you really note a foreign fault, pause to ask if you yourself have not the opposite fault; and set yourself, like a patriot, to put it right.

KAISER GETS A DUCKING.

Frenchman Who Understands "What's in a Name."

A Parisian-born pastrycook handicapped with the name of Kaiser has petitioned the French courts to be allowed to change his name to Durand.

Kaiser, who has amassed a large sum of money by selling cakes to Montmartre children during Whitsuntide, decided to take a holiday.

Without announcing the fact to his wife, he left home late the same evening, when helplessly inebriated, he was abducted in a motor-car, and driven to the Bois de Boulogne, stripped of valuables and clothing, and abandoned. He was found early next morning.

"Who are you?" asked the keepers. "Kaiser," answered the nude figure. "Oh, you are the Kaiser, are you?"

Lifted by three stalwart officials, the unhappy pastrycook was ducked in the lake, and taken to the lock-up.

A fine of 30 francs has decided him to ask that his name should be changed.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. KANOWNA.—Mr. E. J. Simmons, Mrs. H. Pearson, Mr. Woon Wah, Mr. W. F. Danby, Mr. A. J. King, Mrs. S. Williams, Inspector & Mrs. F. Asker, Mr. Ah Kow, Mr. Mong Mok Kwan, Mr. A. Jenkins, Mr. Lee Shing, Mr. Wong Chan, Mr. Fong Hoo, Mr. T. Griffin, Mrs. C. J. Collis, Mr. & Mrs. Li Ho.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	on date	on date
at 2 p.m.	at 2 p.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.74	29.78
Temperature	82	79
Humidity	86	93
Wind Direction	E. E.	E.
Wind Force	3	4
Weather	o. c.	c.
Rain	3.61	0.00
Highest open air temperature	82	82
Lowest open air temperature	79	79
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.		
H. K. Observatory, July 4.		

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11 SELLING.)

1/T	27
Demand	27 1/4
30 d/s	27 1/4
60 d/s	27 1/4
4 m/s	27 1/4
1/T Shanghai	Nom.
1/T Singapore	111 1/2
1/T Japan	101 1/2
1/T India	202
Demand, India	—
1/T San Francisco	49
4 m/s	149 1/2
1/T Marks	Nom.
1/T France	6.00
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s L/O	27 1/4
4 m/s D/P	27 1/4
6 m/s L/O	27 1/4
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	210 1/2
10 d/s San Francisco	52 1/2
4 m/s	Nom.
4 m/s France	6.50
8 m/s France	6.80
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	49 1/2
1/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	202
1/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	202
On Yokohama	101 1/2
Demand, Manila	105
Demand, Singapore	111 1/2
Demand, Batavia	149 1/2
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	—
On Bangkok	81
Sovereign	Nom. 7.50
Gold leaf per Tael	19.80
Bar Silver, ready	35 1/4
forward	35 1/4
Bank of England rates 6 1/2	—
New York/London	3.25

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 cts. pieces	par.
10	par.
5	1 1/2 dis.
Canton sub coins	15 1/2 dis.

Hongkong July 4, 1921.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 4d. 11h. 45m.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.:—Typhoon within 60 miles of Lat. 15° N. and Long. 133° E. moving West.

July 4d. 11h. 49m.—Pressure has increased slightly from Foochow to Tientsin. It has decreased considerably over S. Luzon, owing to the approach of a typhoon. At 6 a.m. this morning the centre was about 100 miles to the east of Manila.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.33 inches. Total since January last, 63.88 inches, against an average of 40.82 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, moderate; fine.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, freshening.
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamcocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan	The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H. K. Observatory, July 4, 1921.

TIME SIGNALS.

The time ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time, it will be lowered at five minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the time ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z," on the storm signal mast.

Time signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8h. 55m. to 9h. 0m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 28th, 50th, 52nd, and 54th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours of east Greenwich).

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

ON THE HONGKONG HOTEL
(Hongkong)
REPULSE BAY HOTEL PENINSULA HOTEL (Kowloon)
(Repulse Bay) (under construction)
HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE
TOWN GARAGE & SHOW ROOMS RUSSELL STREET GARAGE
(Police Street)
REPULSE BAY GARAGE
PROPRIETORS:
THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WICKELL, Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.
THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliff, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co. General Agents
Are resident Managers.

GRAND HOTEL DE PEKIN

PEKING, CHINA. CODES:
Job Address: "GRAND HOTEL" A.B.C. 5th Edition:
Peking. Bentley's & Liebers.

THE ONLY HOTEL DE LUXE IN THE FAR EAST.

Beautiful new steel and concrete fire proof building with six floors, 3 lifts; 200 rooms, each with private bath and city telephone; and a spacious roof garden overlooking the romantic Imperial Palace, the Legation Quarter, the Rockefeller Institute, and the entire city.

Unexcelled cuisine, with French chef. Banquets a specialty. Wines of the best districts of France.

Large playground for children in the park of the hotel, which is the healthiest location in the city.

THOS. COOK & SON, Headquarters, in the building.
Motor bus meets all trains.

L. M. MAILLE,
Manager.

RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to skippers and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation	Highest W. L. ever recorded	Lowest W. L. ever recorded	W. L. July 2	W. L. July 3
Wuchow, West River	+79.50	-2.24	7.20	7.60
Kongmoon, "	+14.70	-0.80	—	—
Linkonghew, North "	+57.00	0	—	—
Samshei, "	+27.25	-5.00	9.70	10.60
Sheklung, East "	+15.15	-0.98	7.11	8.50

TIDE TABLE.

4th to 10th July, 1921.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 4	7.25	7.4	1.9	2.5
Tues. 5	7.25	7.4	1.9	2.5
Wed. 6	7.25	7.4	1.9	2.5
Thurs. 7	7.25	7.4	1.9	2.5
Fri. 8	7.25	7.4	1.9	2.5
Sat. 9	7.25	7.4	1.9	2.5
Sun. 10	7.25	7.4	1.9	2.5

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 min.

12.00 noon to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

11.00 p.m. to 12.00 midnight Every 15 min.

12.00 midnight to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

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5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

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